MONDAY, *November* 4. 1765. [NUMB. 1573.]

# The BOSTON Evening-Post.

*Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.*

*From the* VOTES *of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of the* Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

MARTIS, 29 *Die* OCTOBRIS, *A. D.* 1765.

*In the Houſe of* REPRESENTATIVES.

ACCORDING to the Order of the Day, there being a very full Houſe, the following Draft, which had been laid on the Table was *particularly* conſidered, and thereupon *Voted*.

Whereas the juſt Rights of His Majeſty's Subjects of this Province, derived to them from the *Britiſh Conſtitution*, as well as the *Royal Charter* have been lately drawn into Queſtion: In order to aſcertain the ſame, this Houſe do UNANIMOUSLY come into the following Reſolves.

1. *Reſolved*, That there are certain eſſential Rights of the *Britiſh* Conſtitution of Government which are founded in the Law of God and Nature, and are the common Rights of Mankind---Therefore

2. *Reſolved*, That the Inhabitants of this Province are *unalienably* entitled to thoſe eſſential Rights in common with all Men: And that no Law of Society can, conſiſtent with the Law of God and Nature, diveſt them of thoſe Rights.

3. *Reſolved*, That no Man can juſtly take the Property of another without his Conſent: And that upon this original Principle the Right of Repreſentation in the ſame Body, which exerciſes the Power of making Laws for levying Taxes, which is one of the main Pillars of the Britiſh Conſtitution, is evidently founded.

4. *Reſolved*, That this *inherent* Right, together with all other eſſential Rights, Liberties, Privileges and Immunities, of the People of *Great Britain*, have been fully confirmed to them by *Magna Charta*, and by former and later Acts of Parliament.

5. *Reſolved*, That His Majeſty's Subjects in *America*, are in Reaſon and common Senſe, entitled to the ſame Extent of Liberty, with His Majeſty's Subjects in *Britain*.

6. *Reſolved*, That by the Declaration of the Royal Charter of this Province, the Inhabitants are entitled to all the Rights, Liberties, and Immunities of free and natural Subjects of *Great Britain*, to all Intents, Purpoſes and Conſtructions whatever.

7. *Reſolved*, That the Inhabitants of this Province appear to be intitled to all the Rights aforementioned, by an Act of Parliament 13th of GEO. 2d.

8. *Reſolved*, That thoſe Rights do belong to the Inhabitants of this Province, upon Principles of *common Juſtice*; their Anceſtors, having ſettled this Country at their *ſole Expence*; and *their* Poſterity having conſtantly approved themſelves moſt loyal and faithful Subjects of *Great Britain*.

9. *Reſolved*, That every Individual in the Colonies, is as advantageous to *Great Britain*, as if he were in *Great Britain*, and held to pay his full Proportion of Taxes there: And as the Inhabitants of this Province pay their full Proportion of Taxes for the Support of His Majeſty's Government *here*, it is unreaſonable for them to be called upon, to pay any Part of the Charges of the Government *there*.

10. *Reſolved*, That the Inhabitants of this Province are not, and never have been, repreſented in the Parliament of *Great Britain*; And that ſuch a Repreſentation *there*, as the Subjects in *Britain* do actually and rightfully enjoy, is *impracticable* for the Subjects *in America*:---And further. That in the Opinion of this Houſe, the ſeveral ſubordinate Powers of Legiſlation in *America*, were conſtituted, upon the Apprehenſions of this *Impracticability*

11. *Reſolved*, That the *only* Method, whereby the conſtitutional Rights of the Subjects of this Province can be ſecure, conſiſtent with a Subordination to the ſupreme Power of *Great Britain*, is by the continued Exerciſe of ſuch Powers of Government as are granted in the Royal Charter, and a firm Adherence to the Privileges of the ſame.

12. *Reſolved*, as a juſt Concluſion from ſome of the foregoing Reſolves, That all Acts made, by any Power whatever, other than the General Aſſembly of this Province, impoſing Taxes on the Inhabitants, are Infringements of our *inherent* and *unalienable* Rights as *Men* and *Britiſh Subjects*: and render void the moſt valuable Declarations of our *Charter*.

13. *Reſolved*, That the Extenſion of the Powers of the Court of Admiralty within this Province, is a moſt violent Infraction of the Right of Trials by Juries.---A Right, which this Houſe upon the Principles of their *Britiſh Anceſtors*, hold moſt dear and ſacred it being the only Security of the Lives, Liberties and Properties of his Majeſty's Subjects here.

14. *Reſolved*, That this Houſe owe the ſtricteſt Allegiance to His Moſt Sacred Majeſty King GEORGE the Third: That they have the greateſt Veneration for the Parliament: And that they will, after the Example of *all* their Predeceſſors, from the Settlement of this Country exert themſelves to their utmoſt in ſupporting his Majeſty's Authority in the Province, -- in promoting the true Happineſs of his Subjects: and in enlarging the Extent of his Dominion.

*Ordered*, That all the foregoing Reſolves be kept in the Records of this Houſe; that a juſt Senſe of Liberty, and the firm Sentiments of Loyalty may be tranſmitted to Poſterity. (d)

---

[*Continued from laſt Week.*]

A Writer in the New-Haven Gazette has tranſported a new cargo of arguments for adopting theſe meaſures; whether in weight and value worth the tranſportation we ſhall ſoon ſee.------ "They ſay" (ſays "he) it has been found neceſſary, ever ſince the "peace, to keep up a body of troops, viz. about "7000 men, upon the frontier in America, to preſerve "the people from the violence of the bordering In-"dians, and to prevent diſturbances from the new-"ly conquered French inhabitants."

This ſhould have been left on the other ſide the water, where it would have anſwered a purpoſe,---with Americans it can avail little, becauſe they know there is little in it. Indeed, if theſe troops are to be quartered at diſcretion, upon the newly conquered French, it will no doubt require the whole number, and more, to keep them from diſturbances: for this is ſo contrary to the Britiſh conſtitution they are under, and ſuch an outrage upon humanity, as no people ought to bear---Such ſhocking inhumanity has made the blood of many (beſides French) boil, and their hearts burn with indignation. We hope the wiſdom of the Britiſh parliament will never ſuffer it more, in any part of the Britiſh dominions:---but were they indulged the liberties of a free people, and of Britiſh ſubjects, they would be peaceable of themſelves, and need but few of theſe troops---the wiſdom or former ages has proved it in numerous inſtances: ſo that this real occaſion comes to little. If this fails he has another refuge. "To preſerve "the people from the violences of the bordering In-"dians." This is worſe and worſe.---The militia of the colonies is doubtleſs ſufficient to defend us from the violences of the Indians in times of peace. This we judge upon trials made---and ſureſt teſt. They were ſo in the days of our fathers, when their enemies were near ten times as many, and their militia an hundred times leſs. And unleſs he can prove that an enemy ten time leſs, is more ſtrong and formidable than ten times ſo many: or that a militia an hundred times greater, is ſmaller and weaker than a hundredth part of the ſame number, his refuge fails, and real occaſion for theſe meaſures comes to nothing. But this real occaſion being ſuppoſed, which we obſerved is not: he has an argument to ſhew the equity and neceſſity of this tax: "Becauſe "the colonies will not exert themſelves in a propor-"tionate manner, as experienc'd in the late war---"Some will do much, and ſome little or nothing at "all."---But is it not more reaſonable to ſtate and require the proportion of thoſe who will do little, than ſo heavily to tax the whole? Some 'tis allowed have done much, yea beyond their abilities; and muſt they now be ſubject to a heavy, perpetual, endleſs tax, equal to them who have done little? Where is the generoſity or juſtice of this? Some have done little---but have they forfeited their eſſential rights as Engliſhmen by it: ſuch as their "right "of taxing themſelves, and of trial by juries:"---by what law or reaſon? If not, why are they ſo puniſhed? Or have they, or can ſuch incorporate bodies forfeit ſuch privileges for their poſterity, that they alſo ſhall be diſfranchiſed of their birth-right privileges?---No, the contrary (if I miſtake not) was fully proved in the trial of the London Charter. And more,---can they forfeit---for all the other governments in America, who have no more hand in ther tranſgreſſion, than any of the corporations in Great Britain, that they muſt all ſuffer with them, that they have done much, in doing much, as well as they who have done little for their doing little. And I may add, ſome of the colonies have ſettled and defended themſelves, and added a large territory and numerous ſubjects to the realm, and have been a great ſervice to the mother country by their trade, and all wholly of themſelves, at a vaſt expence of money, toil and blood, without a farthing coſt to the crown; and this they did upon the encouragement of royal charters, granted to them by their royal ſovereign, under his hand and ſeal; expecting, and ſecurely depending upon the privileges thereof, as an indefenſible inheritance to themſelves and poſterity forever. And muſt all be forfeit, and theſe privileges, ſecurities, confidence and expectations be all daſhed in pieces and aboliſhed at the failure of ſome other government, for which they are no more accountable than the city of London. Good God! where do ſuch ſovereign meaſures tend, and where may they end? Suppoſing it tried in the kingdom of Ireland, or Great-Britain, upon ſome delinquency found in ſome of the cities or corporations---the eſſential rights of one and all, muſt be ſuperceeded and vacated, and the power of the courts of admiralty be extended to caſes belonging to the courts of common pleas---and the privileges of juries denied in jury actions---would it go down in either of theſe kingdom? By no means:---It would doubtleſs create as great uneaſineſs among them, as it does now amongſt Americans---and raiſe as great an uproar as ever was in theſe kingdoms.

'Tis happy that this rule of adminiſtration was not adopted and practiſed upon in the late rebellion, or it might have proved fatal to all the charters and corporations in Great Britain.---To ſuppoſe "we can raiſe ſuch taxes as eaſy as they in the mother country," is againſt all reaſon---conſidering the vaſt expence of the colonies in purchaſing---in manuring and ſubduing (for a while with little profit) and laſtly, in defending their poſſeſſions.---It is alſo unreaſonable to ſuppoſe that "all the ſums raiſed by the ſtamp-act and other duties in the Weſt Indies and theſe colonies, will not exceed an hundred thouſand pounds ſterling." But were it ſo, is this all the damage we ſhall ſuſtain by the ſtamp Act? Far otherwiſe the day it takes place, it ſinks the value of our eſtates in America, more than a million. Yea we loſe the beſt part of our inheritance: He muſt be a ſordid miſer indeed who does not account his privileges the better part. It is certainly then no trifle that fills the minds of Americans with ſo great anxiety. But now comes his grand argument---"As to the right of parliament to lay this tax they ſay, that altho' the particular colonies have certain rights, powers and privileges circumſcribed within their reſpective limits, yet theſe do by no means take from the parliament that ſupreme juriſdiction when they, and which every ſupreme legiſlature in every ſtate, always muſt have over every part of the dominions, as well thoſe who have a voice in electing them as others, for the great and national purpoſes of guiding and defending the whole; and to ſuppoſe the contrary would be at once to deſtroy the very foundation and principles of all government."

It has been common for extraordinary exertions of power (unſupported by reaſon and the conſtitution) to be palm'd upon the people, by the favorable aſſiſtance of ſome favorite court maxim of a ſpecious ſound and appearance; the fallacy of which few will be at the pains to ſearch out and detect: I take this to be a maxim of that kind. With proper limitations the parliament have doubtleſs this power---but it cannot extend to the purpoſes of this act. To apply this maxim in this manner---it is ſelf repugnant and contrary to the truth of fact---and to the conceſſion they make in the introduction of it.

The foundation of government ſtands ſtrong in compaſſing the great ends of government, viz. the people's ſecurely enjoying their eſſential rights, which under the Britiſh conſtitution, are their right of taxing themſelves, and of trials by juries," with others---Now to ſuppoſe the ſupreme legiſlature muſt have a power to ſuperceed and take away theſe rights at pleaſure, in order to ſecure and protect the people in the enjoyment of them, favours of contradiction, and is plainly ſelf-repugnant.

Again, no ſuch extraordinary powers has been claimed or exerted by the Britiſh parliament, for more than half a century paſt---but the rights taken away by it have been exerciſed by the Britiſh colonies, and recognized (as rightfully their's) by the Britiſh King and parliament for ſeveral generations; and yet, the foundation of government, all the time, has ſtood firm, here, and in Great-Britain; and the great ends of it have been very well attain'd in both, and certainly much better than they are like to be under the new claims and exertions, which threaten anarchy, confuſion and deſtruction to the colonies, more than any thing which has happened to them ſince their firſt exiſtence.

All the people ſee, this ſpecious maxim ſo applied, is contrary to the truth of fact. And it is likewiſe contrary to the conceſſion here made, viz. "That "the particular colonies have certain rights, powers

" and privileges circumſcribed within their reſpective " limits." Theſe rights muſt be ſuch as we have had in poſſeſſion and exerciſe, ever ſince we were colonies; the rights ſuperceeded and vacated by the act—if we have not theſe we have none—and if theſe be our rights, they are ours to have and to hold, to poſſeſs and defend againſt all claimants whatſoever. They are indefeaſible rights; we cannot yield them up; nor can they be taken away from us.—Were we ſo baſe, we could not yield them up, becauſe they are the birth-right inheritance of our children, to which they are born; and ſo are our's to hold, but not to give up; nor can any claimants rightfully take them from us: this would make them rights and no rights, or our's, and not our's at the ſame time: for ſuch claimants could take them away, only, on account of their having a better right to them than we:—and if ſo, in fact they are our rights in name, but their's in reality; which is contrary to the ſuppoſition and conceſſion allowed us in the introduction. So that this grand argument brought from a great nation, and let out by ſome with ſufficient parade, ſeems to ſavour of ſuch great weakneſs, that it can by no means ſupport itſelf. He might have left the whole behind, as they have done little to inlighten this hemiſphere, or ſatisfy the inhabitants of it.

No legiſlature on earth we ſo highly revere as the Britiſh parliament, and feel it our greateſt calamity, we have not the fullneſs of their patronage of our liberties, at this time as ever heretofore; yet cannot think it within any power to make our rights no rights, or rightfully to take away (whithout forfeiture or trial) the certain rights, powers and privile- " ges which are allowed to belong to particular co- " lonies and Britiſh ſubjects as ſuch." Nor can we think theſe meaſures leſs likely to be injurious, as a precedent, than if effected by royal prerogative only. The latter has often been tried in vain, and the nation are ſo much awakened and guarded on that hand, it never can be inſlaved by it.—And it has long been the opinion of our beſt politicians, that " Eng- " land can never be undone but by a parliament." As how?—but by gradually diminiſhing their rights ---and how can it be practiſed? but firſt on the colonies---then upon Ireland——then upon Great-Britain itſelf.

On the whole, we leave it to the judicious, whether theſe meaſures are not much more adapted to extend and increaſe prerogative power, and miniſterial influence, than to anſwer " any great national purpoſes.

And alſo, whether the raiſing of revenues in the way of ſacrificing the rights of the coloſonies---upon the ruins of trade---and of the colonies---and of courſe of the manufactures of Great-Britain, will not in the end be a meaſure ſo very unpopular, and offenſive thro'out the whole realm, as will deſtroy that extraordinary M---ſt---l power and influence, it ſeems calculated to eſtabliſh.

## LONDON, *Aug.* 24.

IT is rumoured that the Duke of Cumberland has declined an offer of a very important nature, as inconſiſtent with the plan adopted by his highneſs, in his future ſcheme of private life.

*Aug.* 25. A Weſt India Governor, we hear, has deſired to be recalled.

Orders are ſent to the Tower to get ready a number of gun carriages, a quantity of artilery, and ſeveral mortars, to be ſhipped on board two tranſports in the river, along with other government-ſtores, for Placentia in Newfoundland.

*Aug.* 29. The parliament will certainly meet about the middle of November.

We hear that his Grace the Duke of Richmond will not ſet out on his Embaſſy to France till ſuch time as our court has received a categorical anſwer to a memorial, which, it is ſaid, has lately been diſpatched there on the ſubject of the Newfoundland fiſhery.

The reſort of different ranks of people at St. James's to receive the Queen's caudle is now very great, as no body is refuſed a participation thereof, who makes a tolerable decent appearance: There were upwards of a thouſand on monday night.

Private letters from Virginia inform us, that every thing is in the utmoſt confuſion in that colony, on account of the Stamp Duty, and that there is but little likelihood of reſtoring the public peace, without an abſolute abrogation of that act, or an immediate exertion of the mother country's power, to give the Aſſembly a proper idea of their dependance on the reſolutions of a Britiſh Parliament.

The murmurs on account of the Stamp Duty are not confined to Virginia; all the colonies conſider it as the moſt inſupportable burden, and do not ſcruple to ſay, that we on this ſide the water have raiſed them to ſome degree of importance, merely to make them more contemptible in their fall.

It is confidently ſaid, that a commiſſion is actually ſent over in the laſt packet, appointing Sir William Johnſon to ſucceed a certain Governor in America.

It is ſaid the new m------y, taking into conſideration the deplorable ſituation of the Canadians, have determined to take up all the Canada bills at par, with intereſt to the preſent time, and afterwards to demand in the moſt ſpirited terms, immediate and full payment of France, under pain of all the conſequences that can reſult from a refuſal.

Letters from Paris mention, that an order is ſent to Breſt to provide ſufficient tranſports to embark 3000 land forces for the French iſlands in the Weſt Indies.

*Sept.* 2. Friday Lord Bute was at court: He went in Lord Harcourt's chariot, but came in the chariot of George Pitt, Eſq;

A letter from Wilkes ſays he is in perfect health, and that M. Voltair is extremely obliging to him.

*Sept.* 3. Yeſterday his Majeſty was much better, and it's ſaid will be at court to morrow.

Diſpatches are received from Lord Colvill at Halifax, and we hear his Lordſhip will ſoon be reinforced with ſome clean frigates from England.

*Sept.* 4. An anſwer is daily expected from Madrid regarding certain important queſtions lately put to that court, according to which ſome very ſpirited meaſures now on the carpet will be regulated.

It is ſaid a very unſatisfactory anſwer has been received from France, to ſome late repreſentations from our court.

Its ſaid application will be made next ſeſſions to obtain a bounty on ſhipping built in the American colonies, which ſhall be ſent for ſale to Europe.

Letters from Paris mention that on the receipt of intelligence concerning the late tranſactions between the French and Engliſh at Newfoundland, an extraordinary council was immediately ſummoned, and orders iſſued for a frigate to be diſpatched to their commandant on that ſtation; inſtructions were alſo ſent to the intendants at Breſt and Rochfort.

## NEW-YORK, Octo. 24.

On Tueſday Evening arrived the Ship Edward, Capt. William Davis, in nine Weeks from London, and ſix Weeks and three Days from Falmouth, by whom we learn, That Sir Harry Moore, Governor of this province, was on board the Minerva, Capt. Tillet, lying at Portſmouth, and expected to ſail from thence about the time Capt. Davis ſailed from Falmouth, and therefore may be daily expected here.—The Duke of Cumberland Packet-Boat was arrived from this Port in three Weeks Paſſage.---The new Miniſtry, were in general much approved by the Public, whoſe Attention had been ſo much taken up with the Buſtle occaſioned by the late extraordinary Change, that our moſt juſt and heavy complaints of Oppreſſion, had as yet ſcarcely attracted the public Notice,---indeed they had not then heard that our diſtreſſes were ſo grievous, and our complaints ſo extenſive and unanimous.

However it was the general talk in London, that we ſhould be eaſed in the Stamp Duties. And it was a wager commonly offered in the Coffee-Houſes, of One Hundred Guineas to Ten, that the Stamp-Act would be repealed as ſoon as the Parliament met, which was to be about the middle of November.---

As ſoon as it was known that the Stamps were really arrived, all the Veſſels in the Harbour lower'd their Colours, to ſignify *Mourning, Lamentation, & Woe.* Alas! What have we done to merit ſuch treatment from our Mother Country, and our brethren? Have we deſerved to be thus degraded and diſhonoured, and uſed by them, as the moſt inveterate enemies? What ſtrange infatuation has prevailed in their councils! To diſtreſs, ruin and enſlave us, when our rights and privileges are preciſely the ſame, and our Intereſts inſeparably united!

It is reported that the Governor ſent to Mr. M'Evers, deſiring him to take care of the Stamps, and that he anſwer'd, he had nothing to do with them. At preſent, as we are inform'd, there is not one of the perſons appointed, from New-Hampſhire to Georgia, that will execute the odious Office;---ſo that the Stamps are now a Commodity no body knows what to do with, and are more abominable, and dangerous to be meddled with, than if they were infected with the Peſtilence.---It is more dangerous to buy or ſell or meddle with a Stamp, than it is to encounter all the dangers and penalties attending the want of them. AMEN.

We hear that moſt of the Gentlemen in Town, have entered into a reſolution not to buy any European manufactures till their trade is more opened, the *Sugar Act* altered and the *Stamp Act* repealed.

## NEW-HAVEN, Octo. 25.

The General Aſſembly of this Colony has lately paſſed a Number of Reſolutions to aſſert and vindicate the Charter and other invaluable Privileges which juſtly belong to this loyal Government. They are not yet prepared for Publication.—Why the Houſe were not unanimous in their Sentiments of the ſaid Reſolutions, ſhould be left to the Inveſtigation of thoſe who are able to diſcover the Truth. It is ſaid there were only five members on the negative Side of the Queſtion; and eighty-five on the other.

## PHILADELPHIA, October 24.

We hear from Antigua, that a ſhip from London for Jamaica, but put in to unload ſome goods for the merchants of Antigua, brought over three perſons, ſaid to be diſtributors of ſtamps for the iſland of Jamaica, &c. who were in ſo great a hurry to get to the ſpot, where, with impunity, they might rob and tear from the inhabitants of thoſe iſles their money and liberties, that they offered any price for a veſſel to go down immediately to Jamaica.

Saturday laſt was executed, Henry Halbert, purſuant to his ſentence, for the murder of the ſon of Jacob Woolman.——*He will never pay any of the taxes unjuſtly laid on theſe once happy lands.*

## NEWPORT, *Rhode-Iſland*, Octob. 29.

Laſt Sunday a melancholy accident happened at the houſe of Mr. Dunham in this town; one of his ſons, about 14 years old, chanced to take up a gun loaded with goose ſhot, to view it, when it immediately diſcharged, pierced thro' a partition, and ſhot his younger brother, about 7 years old, in the forehead, and ſome of the ſhot came out at the back part of his head. He died a few hours after.

The Governor of Maryland having deſired the Advice of the Aſſembly, with Reſpect to taking Care of the Stamped Paper, as the Officer appointed for that Purpoſe had gone off, they reply'd: In Anſwer to your Meſſage juſt now received, relative to the Stamp'd Paper, we ſhould think ourſelves extremely happy were we in Circumſtances to adviſe your Excellency on ſo new a Subject: But it being a Matter of Importance, and ſuch as we do not think ourſelves at Liberty to adviſe in, without the Inſtructions of our conſtituents, which we cannot now obtain, we hope your Excellency will think us excuſeable for declining to offer you any Advice upon the Occaſion."

## Boſton, November 4.

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of *Norton*, legally aſſembled on Monday the 25th Day of October 1765, voted unanimouſly, that the following Inſtructions be preſented to GEORGE LEONARD, jun. Eſq; their Repreſentative, viz.

SIR,

IN the preſent melancholy Situation of the Province, while we groan under a moſt diſtreſſing load of public and private debts, as trade ſeems to be departing from the colonies, and more eſpecially as the time is at hand when the act, called the Stamp Act (if carried into Execution) muſt give the finiſhing ſtroke to every thing that is dear to us as men & Engliſhmen, we think it a Duty we owe our ſelves and poſterity, to communicate to you our ſentiments that both you and we may uſe our utmoſt endeavours to preſerve thoſe rights and privileges that our forefathers purchaſed ſo dearly and tranſmitted to us for an unalienable inheritance.

Undoubtedly we are intitled to the privileges and immunities of Engliſhmen; we venture to aſſert that we have rights founded in nature, confirmed by charters, and guarded by the Britiſh conſtitution itſelf: Every attempt therefore to diveſt us of them muſt be looked upon as arbitrary and unconſtitutional, and ought to be oppoſed by all means that are warranted by the laws of God, the Britiſh conſtitution, and the common rights of mankind.

The Stamp-Act, made and paſſed in the Britiſh parliament, where the colonies have no repreſentation, even without the hearing of any one remonſtrance againſt it, out of the many decent and dutiful ones that, at a vaſt expence, were preſented, and as we apprehend, thro' a wicked miſrepreſentation of our circumſtances, ſubjects the colonies to ſo great and diſpropertionate a tax as they are unable to pay, and if inſiſted upon muſt end in their ruin, and alſo ſubjects us to the deſpotiſm of a judge of admiralty in numerous internal matters, without being allowed the ineſtimable privilege of a trial by a jury: We therefore take the freedom to ſay that we look upon this act as an innovation (at leaſt) replete with inconveniences, ruinous not only to American liberty, but in its conſequences to the Britiſh conſtitution itſelf, ſhould ſo dangerous a precedent be deemed conſtitutional.

Therefore we cannot think it our duty to inſtruct you to join in any public meaſures for aſſiſting in the execution of the ſame, but on the contrary, expect that you uſe every method to prevent its being carried into execution that is conſiſtent with our allegiance to the beſt of Kings

We likewiſe take this opportunity to expreſs our deteſtation of mobs and all outrageous proceedings, being ſenſible that an unthinking miſguided mob is the worſt of tyrants, and anarchy the worſt ſtate of ſlavery---Nevertheleſs we cannot think ourſelves any ways anſwerable for the damage that particular perſons may have ſuſtained in the late diſturbances, and expect that you oppoſe every attempt to their being compenſated out of the public monies; that you oppoſe all unconſtitutional and unacuſtomed grants, and endeavour that the greateſt frugality may be obſerved in all diſpoſitions of the public monies whatever.

We would further obſerve to you that if any ſafe method can be found out to prevent the Courts of Juſtice from being ſhut up and the province plunged into the diſtreſſes of an *out-lawry*, and whereby the trade of the province may yet be upheld, we expect your prudence will direct you to embrace it.

## *To the* PRINTERS.

YOU are deſired to correct a Miſtake in the laſt Evening-Poſt, reſpecting the Nova Scotia (not Halifax) Packet: She was built, and is maintained at the Expence of a Number of the principal Inhabitants of Halifax (and not by Lord Colvill) for the Convenience of Paſſengers, for which ſhe is finely Accommodated, and is an extreme good Sea Boat; is to remain eight Days at each Port, and will be punctual in ſailing, Wind and Weather permitting. —For Freight or Paſſage, agree with the Maſter on board. *N. B.* Her Letter Bag will be hung up in the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe on her arrival here.

☞ *All Perſons in Town or Country who are indebted for the* Boſton Evening Poſt, *are deſired to pay the ſame up to the 1ſt of* November; *as no more Papers will be ſent to ſuch as do not ſettle to that Time.*

Last THURSDAY being the Day the Stamp-Act was to take Place, the Public were not much alarmed or displeased at the Morning's being usher'd in by the Tolling of Bells in several Parts of the Town, and the Vessels in the Harbour displaying their Colours half-mast-high, in token of Mourning; and tho' some previous Steps had been taken by Authority to prevent any Pageantry, fearing lest Tumult and Disorder might be the Consequence, yet the People were soon informed that the Great Tree at the South Part of the Town (known by the Name of the *Tree of Liberty* ever since the memorable 14th of August) was adorned with the Effigies of the two famous or rather infamous enemies of American Liberty, *G---ge G--no-le* and *J-hn H-sk*. The Figures continued suspended without any Molestation till 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, when they were cut down in the View and amid the Acclamations of several Thousand People of all Ranks, and being placed in a Cart, were with great Solemnity and Order followed by the Multitude, formed into regular Ranks, to the Court House, where the Assembly was then Sitting; from thence proceeding to the North End of the Town and then returning up Middle Street, they pass'd back thro' the Town to the Gallows on the Neck, where the Effigies were again hung up, and after continuing some Time were cut down, when the Populace, in token of their utmost Detestation of the Men they were designed to represent, tore them in Pieces & flung their Limbs with Indignation into the Air.—This being done, three Cheers were given, and every Man was desired to repair to his Home, which was so punctually performed, that the Evening was more remarkable for Peace and Quietness than common; a Circumstance that would at any Time redound to the Honor of the Town, but was still more agreeable, as the Fears of many were great least it should prove another 26th of August; for the horrid Violences of which Night we hope the good Order of this will in some Measure atone, as it is a Proof such Conduct was not agreeable to the Sentiments of the Town, but was only the lawless Ravages of some foreign Villains, who took Advantage of the over heated Temper of a very few People of this Place, and drew them in to commit such Violences and Disorders as they shuddered at with Horror in their cooler Hours.

*The following are Copies of the Labels affix'd on the Breasts of each of the above mention'd Effigies*, viz.

On that representing *G----ge G--no-le*, holding out a *Stamp-Act* in his Left Hand.

YOUR Servant Sirs, do you like my Figure,
You've seen one Rogue, but here's a bigger;
Father of Mischief! how I soar,
Where many a Rogue has gone before:
Take heed my Brother Rogues, take heed,
In me your honest Portion read:
Dear Cousin PETER no Excuse,
Come dance with me without your Shoes;
'Tis *G--o-le* calls, and sink or swim,
You'd go to H--l to follow him.

*On the Figure representing* J---n H--sk.

*Ques.* What, Brother *H-sk*, why this is bad?

*Ans.* Ah indeed! but I'm a wicked Lad;
My Mother always thought me wild,
The Gallows is thy Portion Child,
She often said—behold 'tis true,
And now the Dog must have his due;
For idle Gewgaws, wretched Pelf,
I sold my Country—d----m'd my self;
And for my great unequal'd Crime,
The D--l takes *H-sk* before his Time.
But if some Brethren I could Name,
Who shar'd the Crime, should share the shame,
This glorious Tree tho' big and tall,
Indeed would never hold 'em all.

*Notification under the Tree.*

The Inhabitants are notified to keep their Negroes in after Sun-set, or they may depend upon having them sent to Bridewell, and receive the Correction of that House.

We are assured, and have good Reason to think, that if any Exhibitions are made, as usual, on the 5th of November, the same unexceptionable Behavior will be observed as on Friday last; those Sons of Liberty having engaged to unite as Brethren in preventing Disorders of every Kind.

The Hon. James Otis, Esq; one of the Committee of the House of Representatives of this Province in the late Congress at New-York, arrived here in good Health last Friday.

We are informed, that the Measures agreed upon at the late Congress at New-York have been highly approved of by the House of Representatives: It is said that they unanimously came into a Number of Resolves; and that three several Petitions were signed and forwarded, to the King, Lords, and Commons, setting forth in very decent, humble and loyal Terms, a full Declaration of the Rights of the Colonies, and a Representation of the Grievances they labour under.

By a Vessel arrived at Rhode Island last Week from Maryland, we are inform'd, that some of the people there who wore white Cockades in their Hatts with the word Liberty thereon gave such Offence to a Lieutenant of a Man of War that he insulted them and drew his Sword, which exasperated the People to such a Degree, that they strip'd and tied him to a whipping Post, & gave him a genteel Flagellation.

*Extract of a Letter from* Bristol, *August* 15. 1765.

"The present Situation of the Colonies alarms every person who has any Connexion with them; and if our new Ministry do not repeal the Act made by the old One, we shall all be ruined.---The Avenues of Trade are all shut up.---We have no remittances, and are at our Wits End for want of Money to fulfil our Engagements with our Tradesmen.---How this will end, Time only can evince; however we dread the Consequences."

Capt. Johnson, in a Brig from Surrinam for this Place, was spoke with a little to the Northward of Bermudas, by a Vessel arrived at Philadelphia.

Thursday the 14th Instant, is appointed to be observed as a Day of Thanksgiving throughout the Province of New Hampshire.

Sunday last they had a severe Snow Storm in the Country Towns to the Westward, insomuch that in several Places it was impracticable for Persons to attend Divine Service in the Meeting-Houses.--The Day following the Snow lay above a Foot level on the Ground.

It is said that the Duty on Foreign Melasses will be taken of the next Sitting of Parliament.

Last Week died at Marblehead Mrs. *Sarah Smethurst*, Consort of Mr. *Joseph Smethurst* of that Place, and eldest Daughter of Mr. *Thomas Jackson*, Distiller, of this Town.

Last Thursday Morning died here Mr. *William Miller*, lately from Edinburg, Bookseller: He was a young Gentleman of an amiable Character enobled with Friendship; and therefore much lamented by all his Acquaintance of the same happy Disposition: His Funeral will be attended this Afternoon, at half after Three o'Clock, from the Dwelling-House of *Benjamin Kent*, Esq;

Yesterday died here Mr. *Ephraim Copeland*, for many Years a noted Tailor in the Town.

The same Day died Mr. *Samuel Hewes*, one of the Town Fishermen.

At the Superiour Court held at Cambridge last Week, one Joseph Lightly, of a Place called Ware, in the County of Hampshire, was convicted of the Murder of one Elizabeth Post, his pretended Wife, in January last, received Sentence therefor, and is to be hanged the 21st of November currant.

*From the* Newport Mercury, *October* 28.

YEsterday was posted up here, in order to stand without injury, *The Voice of the People*, and in the evening a sacrilegious hand, well known, pull'd it down. For this his first offence, let him pass with impunity, but no more let him move our ire.—We now order this our voluntary act to stand till the first of November,—and acquaint the S—— M—y, that his piece of this day, in the Newport Mercury, gives no satisfaction. That the Votes and Resolves of Yesterday's piece will be duly attended to: That he will never have the town's consent to execute the office of S——p-M—y-r: That his long harangue is but a copy of his countenance: We well know, thet if he disposes of none of the accursed papers, they cannot be used within this government. We have great reason to think some of the papers are already on shore. We are fully convinced where they are deposited. We are determined, at all Events, no use shall be made of them.—— As Mr. S——p-M—n, by virtue of his office, has, as he now owns, been so officious as to contrive that the d—— trash should be conveyed here, which we never thought he would have the imprudence or impudence to do, we now tell him, that we will allow him once more to exercise his office, which he must do openly and fairly,—that is, take the accursed papers from on board the Cygnet and put them on board the first vessel bound to any part of Great-Britain, and ship them to ——, and take proper bills of lading for them. If he doth not this, let him abide the event, for mental Evasions and Equivocations we will not put up with

*Stamp Master* —— *Stamp man*

RHODE-ISLAND

*From the* Massachusetts-Gazette, *October* 31. 1765.

BANKRUPTS.

Isaac Pierce, of Boston, Baker.
Peter Wheeler, of Stowe, Yeoman.
Jedediah White, of Watertown, LABOURER.
Richard Palmes, of Boston, Apothecary.
Benjamin Johnson, of Boston, Japanner.


The Inhabitants of the Town are desired to take Care that their Molatto and Negro Servants are not abroad after 9 o'Clock at Night, without their Permit in Writing; as they may depend upon it that all such Offenders against the Law will be taken up and committed to the House of Correction, *By Order of the Selectmen*,

William Cooper, *Town-Clerk*.

*Boston, October* 29, 1765.

TO BE SOLD.

A healthy Negro Wench, 22 Years old, us'd to any Household Work, has had the Small Pox, and is well clad. Enquire at the Heart and Crown.

A Caricatura, being a Representation of the Tree of Liberty, and the Distresses of the present Day. Sold by *N. Hurd*, near the Exchange

# Scot *and* Gill

Have just imported & are now selling at their Shop at the Head of the Town-Dock,

A general Assortment of Brass, Pewter and Iron Wares;---Nails of all sorts; English and German Steel, Smith's Anvils, Hammers & Sledges, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flints, Wool & Cotton Cards, Grindstones of all sizes, &c. &c. Also Barr and Pig Iron, Anchors of different sizes, Nail Rods, and new Iron Hoops. Cheap for Cash.

CASH given for GOOD POT-ASH.—And any Persons wanting Pot-Ash Kettles, may be supplied by them at a reasonable Rate.

## *PUBLIC VENDUE.*

At the Great Store opposite the Golden Ball, Merchant's Row, near *Faneuil*-Hall Market, on TUESDAY the 12th of *November* Inst. WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

A large and valuable Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, suitable for all Seasons of the Year, more particularly for the approaching Season, where Country Traders, Shop-keepers and others, are invited to give their Attendance at said Store, at X o'Cock, A. M. at which Time the Sale will begin. J. RUSSELL, V. M'r.

☞ The Goods may be seen the Day before, and on the Day of Sale.

To be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, on WEDNESDAY the 6th of *November* Inst. at the Dwelling-House of the late Mr. *Ephraim Turner*, deceas'd, near the Custom House,

The Houshold Furniture of said deceas'd, consisting of Feather-Beds, Bedsteds and Bedding, Looking-Glasses, Cables, Chairs, Desk and Book-Case, Pictures, Glass & China Ware, Kitchen Furniture, two good Silver Watches, sundry Small-Arms, &c. a good HORSE and a second hand Chaise.—Also a few Boxes of *English* Mould Candles.

☞ The Sale to begin at XI o'Clock A. M.

*N. B.* A blue Roquelo was borrowed of Mr. *Turner* about two Months ago, whoever has it in Possession is desired to return it to his Widow as soon as may be.

*To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,*

*On* WEDNESDAY NEXT, *at the Shop lately improved by* William Tyler Kilby,

A Number of Brass Kettles, Fire Arms, Iron Ware, two large Scale Beams and Weights; with a Number of other Articles.

*The Sale to begin at 3 of the Clock, P. M.*

Whereas pursuant to a Warrant from the Hon. *Nathaniel Sparhawk*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout this Province, the Proprietors of a Tract of Land lying in Common & Undivided in the County of *Lincoln*, lately granted to *David Bane* and others, commonly called Township No. Two at Union-River, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling-House of Mr. *Edward Ingraham*, Innholder in *York*, in the County of *York*, on Tuesday the Nineteenth Day of *November* next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon for the Purposes following, viz.

1. To choose a Moderator, Clerk, Collector and Treasurer.

2. To confirm and establish any former Transactions of the said Proprietors if they think proper.

3. To make such a Grant to their Agent for his Trouble and Expence in getting a new Survey of said Township, as shall be thought proper.

4. To raise such Sum or Sums of Money as shall be needful to defray the Charges hitherto arisen on said Township.

5. To agree on some Method to call Proprietors Meetings for the future.

7. To determine any other Matter or Thing that shall be then and there judged needful to promote the Settlement of said Township.

*York, Oct.* 30. 1765. DANIEL GRANT, *one of said Proprietors.*

Any Persons that have borrowed Books from the Library of Christ's-Church in *Boston*, are desired to leave them at *John Payson's* Insurance-Office.

Strayed away from a Stable in this Town on the Night of the 16th Ult. a dark Bay Horse, about 15 Hands high, has a low Carriage with his Head, and both Trots and Paces. Whoever shall take up said Horse, or give Information to the Printers hereof, so that the Owner may have him again, shall be handsomly rewarded for their Trouble, and all necessary Charges paid.


Custom-House, Boston, *Nov.* 2. 1765.

ENTERED IN.

*Glover from Nova-Scotia: Foggo from Annapolis Royal: Thomas from Louisburg: Higgins & Mansfield from Connecticut: Skiverick from Quebec: Whitmarsh from Philadelphia: Malcom from Halifax: Chadwick from South-Carolina: Warmell from Pensacola: Curtis from Dover and Figuira.*

# Caleb Blanchard

*Has imported in the last Veſſel from* London, *and ſells at the loweſt Rate by Wholeſale and Retail, in* Union-Street, BOSTON,

A great Variety of ſuperfine and ſuperfine Cloths, Ratteens, plain and knapt Bath Beaver, Serges, Camblets, many Kinds of Stuffs for Womens Gowns, Sattins and Capuchin Silks, Blankets Baize, Flannels, Wilton Cloths, German Serges, Callamanco, Shalloon, Tammies, Drawboys, Checks, Linens of all kinds, Hoſiery, Silk & Linen Handkerchiefs, with all ſorts of Piece Goods generally imported to this Market, too many to enumerate.——Alſo Engliſh & Ravens Duck, a genteel Aſſortment of Looking Glaſſes, Boxes of Glaſs Ware, Felt & Caſtor Hats, Hat Trimmings, &c.

# Richard Salter,

HEreby acquaints his Cuſtomers and others, that he has imported from *London* Capt. *Hunter*, a general Aſſortment of *Engliſh* Goods, particularly ſuch as are ſuitable for the Trade; which he ſells at his Shop in Cornhill, Wholeſale by Wholeſale and Retail, very cheap---Alſo Writing-Ink-Powder, Quills, Sealing-Wax, Wafers, Pocket-Scales and Dividers; Weſt India Pilots; Engliſh Charts; Mariners Compaſſes and Kalenders; Seaman and Wilſon's Epitomes; alſo a number of uſeful Books, among which is a Set of Chamber's Dictionary, with Scotts Supplement, 4 Vols. Folio, to be ſold at the Sterling Coſt and Charges.

CHOICE BOHEA TEA

By the *Hundred or ſmaller Quantity*, Spices, Poland Starch, &c. to be ſold by

Baker *and* Bridgham,

*At their Shop in Union-Street*, a general Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, for the Seaſon, Cutlery Ware, &c. *at the leſt Rate for Caſh.*

European and India Goods

Imported and to be ſold by

Jonathan Jackſon

At his Store in *Newbury-Port*, where he will ſupply Country Traders & Others, upon as good Terms for Caſh, as can be had in *Boſton* or *Portſmouth*.

# Sarſon Belcher

Hereby informs his Cuſtomers and Others, That he has removed his Shop from oppoſite the Sign of the *White Horſe*, to a Shop lately improved by Mr. *Richard Draper*, Printer, oppoſite Mr. *Benjamin Church*'s Vendue, where he continues to make and ſell HATS of all ſorts as uſual.

Turkey Figs, Currants, very beſt French Indigo, Bohea Tea, Pepper, Spices, Flaſk Oil in half Cheſts, Gun Powder, Shot, Hemp, Engliſh, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, Ticklenburgs, Oznabrigs, London and Poland Starch, Long and Short Pipes, Philadelphia Flour and Iron, Branſombs, Hauxhurſt, and Saliſbury Pig Iron, Sperma ceti Candles. Alſo a Quantity of coarſe blue Broad Cloth, Bearſkins, Whitneys, Duffils, and Blankets,

Sold by *William Dennie*,

Cheap for Caſh or Credit at his Store lower End of King-Street, Boſton.

TO BE SOLD,

A Parcel of Land in a Place called *Exhall*, laying in the County of *York*, containing, as by Deed, Five Hundred Acres, belonging to the Eſtate of *Abiel Walley*, Eſq; deceaſed.—Enquire of *John Osborne*, Eſq; Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate.

Three Months further being allowed the Creditors to the Eſtate of *Norman M'Leod*, late of *Boſton*, Mariner, deceaſed, for bringing in their Claims: The Commiſſioners appointed by the Honourable Judge of Probate, will attend to receive ſuch Claims, at the Houſe of Mr. *Thomas Hubbard*, Innholder in Kingſtreet, from Six to Eight o'Clock, the Evenings of the laſt Tueſdays of this and the two following Months. *Boſton, Oct.* 18. 1765.

*To be ſold by* Nathaniel Balſton, *Eſq*;

The beſt Aſſortment of Nails, lately imported from the Maker, viz. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. & 20d. at the loweſt Rate by a ſingle Caſk. Alſo, three large Shops in Milk ſtreet, oppoſite the Rev. Dr. *Sewall*'s in *Boſton*, to be Let.

TO BE LET,

A very commodious Houſe in Cold-Lane, fronting Sudbury-ſtreet, at preſent in the Occupation of Mr. *Caleb Loring*, having a good Yard and Garden, and very good Water, &c.—— Enquire of the Printers.

# William Greenleaf,

*Fronting* CORNHILL, BOSTON,

*Has imported in Captains* HULME *and* SHAND,

An Aſſortment of Goods for the Seaſon, which he will ſell at the loweſt Advance for Caſh. *N. B.* CASH will be paid for good Pot-Aſh.

# William Fiſher

*In* CORNHILL,

Has imported in Captain *Shand*, who is juſt arrived from LONDON,

A freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, which he ſells at the cheapeſt Rates.

# Samuel Eliot

Has imported in the Captains *Deverſon* and *Shand*,

A Freſh Aſſortment of *Engliſh* and *India* GOODS;

A great Variety of Winter Goods

Which he is determined to ſell at the very loweſt Rates, both by Wholeſale and Retail, at his Shop near the Head of Dock Square, juſt above the Market Where may be alſo had, Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, and Green Tea by the Pound, with a genteel and faſhionable Aſſortment of Looking Glaſſes, &c. &c.

A Parcel of IRISH LINENS,

Juſt Imported,

*To be ſold very low, by*

Lewis *and* Bant,

*At their Shop in Cornhill, being a Conſignment.*

Where alſo may be had

A general Aſſortment of *Engliſh* GOODS ſuitable for the Seaſon.

TO BE SOLD,

*By* James Anderſon,

*At his Store on* Treat's *Wharf.*

A freſh Aſſortment of Goods, imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON.

Caſh given for FLAXSEED by HUGH TARBETT, at his Warehouſe near the *Golden-Ball*.

*Whereas on the Evening of the 26th of* Auguſt *laſt, amongſt the Money and many other Articles taken out of the Houſe of* Benjamin Hallowell, *jun. there was a Treaſurer's Receipt for* Thirteen Hundred & Fifty Pounds, *Lawful Money, dated 7th* Auguſt 1764, *payable to ſaid* Hallowell *in* 1766, *one Year's Intereſt paid, without any other Endorſement on the Back, and alſo a Note of Hand,* Thomas J. Gruchy's, *payable to* Thomas Atkins *or Order, for* £. 55. 5. 3. *Which Mr.* Hallowell, *the Proprietor, was in Hopes would have been returned before this Time; which not being done, this is only to acquaint the Poſſeſſor or Poſſeſſors that they will be of no Uſe to them, Payment being immediately ſtop'd.*

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of *Daniel Baſs*, late of *Boſton*, Tanner, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Bethiah Baſs*, Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate, and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate are required to make ſpeedy Payment to ſaid Adminiſtratrix, to prevent further Trouble.

*WHEREAS it has been currently, and injuriouſly reported, that I the Subſcriber have determined to take the Stamp Papers and Uſe them in the Courſe of my Buſineſs, and that if they were not to be obtained otherways, that I would ſend to* Halifax *for them; which Report is a very great Miſtake; for I have determined, and ſtill do determine, that I will not take or uſe them, unleſs People in general do it, being under no Neceſſity for ſuch a Conduct in the Courſe of my Affairs; and I am fully convinced it is the Opinion of the People in Trade in this Town to conduct themſelves in the ſame Manner, notwithſtanding what has been ſaid to the contrary.*

Marblehead, 19 Octo. 1765. ROB. HOOPER.

Jonathan & John Amory

*Juſt below the Town Houſe in King-ſtreet.*

Have juſt imported a large and general Aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, ſuited to the Seaſon, as alſo Nails, Glaſs, Gun Powder, and choice Bohea Tea by the Cheſt or Hundred Weight; all which they ſell at the loweſt Rates, as they have every Thing at the firſt Hand.

A young Woman with a good Breaſt of Milk, that can be well recommended, would go into a Family to Suckle. Enquire at the *Heart & Crown*.

Imported from LONDON,

And to be ſold by Wholeſale or Retail, cheap for Caſh, by

# *Jolley Allen*,

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge, in *Boſton*,

A large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, fit for all Seaſons, *viz.*

Broad Cloths, German Serges, knapt and plain Beaver Coating and Bearſkins, moſt colours, with Trimmings ſuitable for the ſame; Velvet Shapes for Jackets cheap; Mens Cloaths of all Sizes, with a great Aſſortment of Stocking Breeches; Cardinals and Shades, Sattin Hats and Bonnets quilted and plain, coloured Crapes, Necklaces, Earings and Pendants, and a genteel Aſſortment of Ribbons, Barcelona Handkerchiefs by the Dozen, ſcarlet, crimſom, black & cloth-colour'd Taffaty, Perſians, Trimmings for Gowns and Sacks, Fillets and Tippets for Women & Children, Irith Hollands, ſprig'd & plain Camblets, flower'd and plain Ruſſels, Chinces, Worſted Grograms, yard & half yard Poplins, Capuchin Silks, ſcarlet, pink and black Sattins, Kerſeys, Baize and Flannels, Boys Shoes cheap, Womens beſt *Lynn* made Callimanco Shoes at 36s. O. T. by the ſingle Pair, and cheaper by the Quantity; French Indigo, none better, at Three Pounds five Shillings Old Tenor by the ſingle Pound, and cheaper by the Quantity.

☞ LIKEWISE choice BOHEA TEAS, by the Cheſt, Hundred, Dozen, or leſs Quantity, with great Encouragement to licenſed Perſons; and by the ſingle pound at one Dollar, the half pound at half a Dollar, and the Quarter of a pound at Eleven & three pence: Alſo the very beſt Hyſon Tea, at Ten Pounds O. T. per Pound, and another Sort at Five Pounds ten Shillings O. T. per pound.

☞ *N. B.* All the above TEAS and INDIGO are warranted of the beſt Kind; and if otherwiſe will be taken back, and the Money return'd, by the ſaid *Jolley Allen*. ☜

This Day is open'd,

A new Shop of Engliſh GOODS,

at the Store lately improv'd by GREEN & WALKER, oppoſite Mr. *Cooper*'s Meeting-Houſe—conſiſting of Linens, Woollens, Cottons, Silks, &c. too many to be here mention'd, which will be ſold very cheap.

*To be ſold by* HENRY LLOYD,

*At Warehouſe* No. 5. *on the Long Wharf*,

Choice *Antigua* Sugars by the Hogſhead and Tierce, Sperma-Ceti Candles, Starch, an Aſſortment of Anchors, Pig Iron, Indigo, Bohea Tea, a few very good Lanthorn Leaves, Hoſiery, Wool Cards, Brazeletto, &c. &c.

*To be ſold by* Ziphion Thayer,

*At the* Golden-Lion, *in Cornhill*,

——*Very Cheap*——

A good and handſome red Harrateen Bed and Counterpin——very little the worſe for the Wear.

*Imported and to be ſold by*

Herman Brimmer,

*At* Ralph Inman, *Eſq;'s Store*

*on* Greene's *Wharf*, Cheap for Caſh,

An Aſſortment of *Engliſh* Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon. ☞ Alſo *Ruſſia* and *Engliſh* Duck, Ticklenburg, Oznabrigs, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glaſs, Boxes of Muſtard, Ditto of Glaſs Ware, a few Cheſts of *Florence* Oil, &c. &c. &c.

*Juſt Imported from* London *in the Captains* Deverſon *and* Shand, *by*

Joſhua Gardner *and* Co.

A Freſh Aſſortment of Winter GOODS, which they intend to ſell at the very loweſt Rates by Wholeſale and Retail, at their Shop at the Crown & Comb in Cornhill; where may be had choice Sperma-Ceti Candles by the Box.

High-Water at *BOSTON*, and Sun's Riſing and Setting for the enſuing Week.

| *High-Water.* | H. | M. | ☉ *riſes* H. | M. | ☉ *ſets* H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MONDAY, | 4 | 49 | 6 | 58 | 5 | 2 |
| TUESDAY, | 5 | 32 | 6 | 59 | 5 | 1 |
| WEDNESDAY | 6 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| THURSDAY, | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 59 |
| FRIDAY, | 7 | 49 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 58 |
| SATURDAY, | 8 | 35 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 56 |
| SUNDAY, | 9 | 21 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 55 |

THE
# Boston-
AND
# COUNTRY
# Gazette,
AND
# JOURNAL.

N°. 553.

*Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1765.

Messieurs EDES and GILL,

I HAVE for a long time been content to be an humble reader of your Speculations, and have silently admired the most cogent arguments which your Paper has afforded against the Stamp Act: I don't remember that I have seen any thing in favour of it, but His E—y's late Speech, and to my great mortification, *that* has been fully answered by the honorable House of Representatives. I should have been glad to have seen the measures which have been promoted by that most able minister Mr. G—nville, vindicated; for I am sure from the opinion which I have adopted of the *wisdom* and *integrity* of so great a *statesman & patriot*, there are some things to be said of his measures which have escaped the notice of your correspondents.——I can't but think if they had not been under the power of prejudice, they would have mentioned a few things which have already taken effect in consequence of the ever to be admired act. Has it not awakened thousands, may I not say millions, to a sense of the importance of securing their right and privileges, which in the way we were in, we might have been wheedled out of, by the artful, insinuations of men in power, and the canting, cringing, smiling, hypocritical management of their understrappers, tools & sycophants? Has it not been the means of untwisting the *Gordian* knot which might have required the sword of an *Alexander* to cut; and broken the chain of connection, which was every year growing more formidable, and in time might have circumscrib'd and bound a whole continent fast? Do not the people now see the concatination of causes and effects, which have bro't on a *convulsion* in America, not to compleat, but to prevent its ruin by slow degrees? Has it not taught us that it is in vain, any longer, to look for help, to the flattering, soothing dependents and slaves of corrupt and arbitrary ministers; but directly to the source of all goodness under heaven, the throne? Has it not led the people of the colonies to unite their applications to the wisest and most august body on earth, the parliament; and put it in our power, or rather spirited us to make "such dutiful and humble representations" there, as may well make those unrelenting tyrants, who for sordid gain, would have abus'd their superiors, to tremble? When I mention tyrants, I mean those who have long practised methods of subduing the spirits of a manly and generous people, by *art*; tho' some of them it is thought would not have scrupled to have tried the severer method of *arms*? Rejoice then my countrymen, that the *Stamp Act* even the STAMP-ACT was ever thought of—yet TOUCH NOT, HANDLE NOT THE PAPERS: You have no need to have recourse to *violent* methods any longer—The channel is now open to the ear & heart of the best of KINGS: Rely upon it, HE will hear you, and his PARLIAMENT will enable him to redress you—Let every one study to be quiet, and do his own business, as far as the *circumstances* of things will allow—Wait the Event—The happy time of redemption draws nigh——You have nothing to do now, but to look down upon those, who would fain have been your domineering masters, with pity and contempt.

BRITANNUS AMERICANUS.

Excellency's vide page 208.

BOSTON, *November* 4.

*We are well assured that the late General Congress unanimously agreed on a Declaration of their Opinion of the Rights of the British Colonists, and of the Grievances under which they labor. This Declaration is in substance the same with the Resolves of the several Assemblies. Dutiful and loyal Petitions to his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament were also agreed on and forwarded to Great Britain. It was also agreed earnestly to recommend it to the several Assemblies to appoint special Agents for soliciting Relief from their present Grievances, and to unite their utmost Interest and Endeavours for that Purpose; and that the Proceedings of the Congress should not be printed, till there be Opportunity to present the Petitions, great Indecency in that Respect having taken Place the last Year. On Friday the 25th ult. the Congress having executed their Commission, the Gentlemen took a very affectionate Leave of each other, and the same Day most of them set out from New York for their respective Colonies.*

*On Friday last, the Hon. James Otis, Esq; one of the Commissioners for this Province arrived here, and the same Day reported the Proceedings of the Congress to the House, which were approved; and the Thanks of the House unanimously Voted to their Committee for their Service. The next Morning the House voted to appoint a special Agent on this Occasion; and Tuesday next is the Time appointed to consider whether a Person should be sent from hence, or a special Agent elsewhere in England.*

Notwithstanding the Insinuations of those who would represent the Inhabitants of this Town as Mobbish, it has no doubt given Pleasure to the General Assembly now sitting, to find it quite otherwise; and that the spirited Endeavours of those who would picture the Betrayers of their invaluable Liberties in a just and ridiculous View, are attended with the greatest Order and Decorum. An Evidence of this we had last Friday, being the fatal First of November. The Effigies of certain Persons were exhibited upon the TREE OF LIBERTY, in the Morning, and in the Afternoon they were carried in solemn Procession thro' the public Streets of the Town, and from thence to the Gallows; and tho' there was perhaps a greater Concourse of Persons than ever was before at any Execution, the whole Ceremony was performed in the Light of the Sun, and not the least Mischief was done or attempted.—— We are well assured, and we have Reason to think, that the Inhabitants are satisfied in it, that if any Exhibitions are made, as usual, on the 5th of the Month, the same unexceptionable Behaviour will be observed; those true Sons of Liberty having agreed to unite as Brethren, in preventing Disorders of every Kind, and in promoting the COMMON CAUSE.

It is hoped and expected that a Parliamentary Enquiry will be made into the Conduct of one of the Members of the late Congress, chosen in the luke-warm State of Things, who it is said has not signed the Resolves and Petitions, &c. of that respectable Body, and this for the Satisfaction of the good People of the Massachusetts Bay.

The Governor of Maryland having desired the Advice of the Assembly, with Respect to taking Care of the Stamped Paper, as the Officer appointed for that Purpose had gone off, they reply'd; "In Answer to your Message just now received, relative to the Stamp'd Paper, we should think ourselves extremely happy were we in Circumstances to advise your Excellency on so new a Subject: But it being a Matter of Importance, and such as we do not think ourselves at Liberty to advise in, without the Instructions of our Constituents, which we cannot now obtain, we hope your Excellency will think us excuseable for declining to offer you any Advice upon the Occasion."

Numbers who are knowing to the Character of a certain Gentleman from the Country, and the Influence he is under, look upon it, that had his Name been affix'd to certain Writings, it would have given great Cause to suspect that they were not as they should be.

We hear that before the Choice of a late Agent every Member of a certain Assembly was elected by the Gen—l. It is hoped that there will be no Hugger-mugger Work in the ensuing, but that all will be Truth and Day Light.

The Maryland Gazette, which some Time since complained of a violent cruel Sick, lingered till the 10th Instant, and then expired in great Agony, aged 21 Years, uttering these Words: "In (uncertain) Hopes of a Resurrection to Life again."

Thursday Morning died here Mr. WILLIAM MILLER lately from Edinburgh, Bookseller: He was a young Gentleman of an amiable Character enabled with Friendship; and therefore much lamented by all his Acquaintance of the same happy Disposition: His Funeral will be attended this Afternoon at half after Three o'Clock from the Dwelling-House of *Benjamin Kent*, Esq;

LAST FRIDAY (being the Day the Stamp-Act was to take Place) the Public were not much alarmed or disp'leased at the Morning's being usher'd in by the Tolling of Bells in several Parts of the Town, and the Vessels in the Harbour displaying their Colours half mast high, in token of Mourning; and tho' some previous Steps had been taken by Authority to prevent any Pageantry, fearing lest Tumult and Disorder might be the Consequence, yet the People were soon informed that the Great Tree at the South Part of the Town (known by the Name of the *Tree of Liberty* ever since the memorable 14th of August) was adorned with the Effigies of the two first or rather infamous enemies of American Liberty, *G—ge G—nv—e* and *J—n H—st*—The Figures continued suspended without any Molestation till about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, when they were cut down in the View and amid the Acclamations of several Thousand People of all Ranks, and being placed in a Cart, were with great Solemnity and Order followed by the Multitude, formed into regular Ranks, to the Court House, where the Assembly was then Sitting; from thence proceeding to the North End of the Town and then returning up Middle Street, they pass'd back thro' the Town to the Gallows on the Neck, where the Effigies were again hung up, and after continuing some Time were cut down, when the Populace, in token of their utmost Detestation of the Men they were designed to represent, tore them in Pieces and hung their Limbs with Indignation into the Air.—This being done, three Cheers were given, and every Man was desired to repair to his Home, which was so punctually performed, that the Evening was more remarkable for Peace and Quietness than common; a Circumstance that would at any Time redound to the Honor of the Town, but was still more agreeable, as the Fears of many were great least it should prove another 26th of August; for the horrid Violences of which Night we hope the good Order of this will in some Measure atone, as it is a Proof such Conduct was not agreeable to the Sentiments of the Town, but was only the lawless Ravages of some foreign Villians, who took Advantage of the over heated Temper, of a very few People of this Place, and drew them in to commit, such Violences and Disorders as they shuddered at with Horror in their cooler Hours.

*The following are the Labels affix'd on the Breasts of back of the above mention'd Effigies, viz.*

On that representing *G—ge G—nv—le*, holding out a *Stamp-Act* in his Left Hand.

YOUR Servant Sirs, do you like my Figure,
You've seen one Rogue, but here's a bigger;
Father of Mischief! how I fear,
Where many a Rogue has gone before:
Take heed my Brother Rogues, take heed,
In me your honest Portion read:
Dear Cousin PETER no Excuse,
Come dance with me without your Shoes;
'Tis *G—le* calls, and sink or swim,
You'd go to H—l to follow him.

*On the Figure representing* J—n H—k.

*Quest.* What, Brother *H—k*, this is bad!
*Ans.* Ah indeed! I am a wicked Lad;
My Mother always thought me wild,
The Gallows is thy Portion Child
She often said, behold 'tis true,
And now the Dog must have his due;
For idle Gewgaws, wretched Pelf,
I sold my Country—d—n'd my self;
And for my great unequal'd Crime,
The D—l take *H—k* before his Time.
But if some Brethren I could Name,
Who shar'd the Crime, should share the Shame,
This glorious Tree tho' big and tall,
Indeed would never hold 'em all.

At a Court of Assize, &c. held at Cambridge last Week, in and for the County of Middlesex, Joseph Lighly, was tried, convicted and condemn'd, for the Murder of Elizabeth Lighly, alias Elizabeth Poll, on Ware River, in the County of Hampshire, last Winter.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, August 15.

"The present Situation of the Colonies alarms every Person who has any Connection with them; and if our new Ministry do not repeal the Act made by the old One, we shall all be ruined.——The Avenues of Trade are all shut up—We have no Remittances, and are at our Wits End for Want of Money to fulfil our Engagements with our Tradesmen.——How this will end Time only can evince; however we dread the Consequences."

NEW-YORK, October 28.

On Tuesday Evening arrived the Ship Edward, Capt. William Davis, in nine Weeks from London, and six Weeks and three Days from Falmouth, with whom Major Gray, of the Royal Americans, and his Lady; Mr. Webb, another Gentleman of the Army, Mr. Hendricks, Merchant, came Passengers; by whom (for the last Page) of

That most infamous Tool, Hon.ble Tim.o Ruggles, Esqr. vide his Proclamation Page 384 vide Character of Robert Ogden page 266 vide remarks on Ruggles's Conduct 402 & 403

vide page 244 &&&& vide for the use of the Congress the Circular Letter & the many page 180 & vide the Preface pa. 366 vide page 208

there Blanks filled up see pa. 253 with the Preferences

&&&& vide the Advt page 53.

Meſſieurs EDES and GILL,

*Stoughton, October 30, 1765.*

*YOU having not long ſince favoured the public with a Sermon which hath happily led many perſons into the right underſtanding of a text of ſacred Scripture, [Pſalm 105. 15.] which hath been very much wreſted by wicked men; if not to their own deſtruction, yet with a pernicious deſign againſt their country; hath encouraged me to hope the following will find a place in your Paper: They are the heads of a ſermon found among the papers of a venerable anceſtor of mine, who preached it more than half a century ſince: It is very probable from the exhortation annexed to theſe notes, that it was at ſome alarming Criſis, when the Liberties of the people were much endangered; and it was needful for their Repreſentatives to be well guarded againſt the attacks that craſty and wicked men were making upon them. Whether my conjecture be right or not, is of no great conſequence; the publiſhing of them at this time I truſt will do no hurt perhaps may do ſome good. If the reſurrection and appearance of the bones of an old puritanic ſermon, long ſince dead and hurled for a time in oblivion, ſhould prove a terror to the wicked, yet will it be matter of joy to every good man, that a friend to his country being dead, is in this way made once more to ſpeak for that public good, which it ſeems he laid ſo much to heart when living. It is to be preſumed this diſcourſe had its good effects, for I find the author thus noting upon it; I have no reaſon to repent my ſtudying and preaching this diſcourſe; my labour hath been abundantly rewarded by the ſucceſs that hath attended it. There being ſuch an excellent ſpirit breathing in the following Notes, may put many upon deſiring to ſee the whole that was preached; but they are to know that here is all that could be found, and I am ready to imagine this is the whole of what he wrote; as his uſual way of diſcourſing was from a few general heads pennid down, to be enlarged upon in publick: If you have room for what follows in your next, their appearing there may oblige many, beſide your humble Servant,*

H. R.

TEXT. Acts 13th Chap. 7th to 12th v. *"The Deputy of the Country, ——a prudent Man, deſired to hear the Word of God: but Elymas the Sorcerer ſought to turn away the Deputy from the Faith. Then Saul, i. e. Paul, ſet his Eyes upon him, and ſaid, O full of all Subtilty and all Miſchief, thou Child of the Devil, thou Enemy of all Righteouſneſs, wilt thou not ceaſe to pervert the right Ways of the Lord? And now behold the Hand of the Lord is upon thee; and thou ſhalt be blind, not ſeeing the Sun for a Seaſon. And immediately there fell on him a Miſt and a Darkneſs; and he went about ſeeking ſome to lead him by the Hand. Then the Deputy when he ſaw what was done, believed, being aſtoniſhed at the Doctrine of the Lord.*

Doct. 1. Wiſe and good deputies deſire to learn their duty from the word of God. So Sergius Paulus the deputy mentioned in our text as a prudent man, deſired to hear the word of God.

Doct. 2. It is ſometimes the unhappineſs of good deputies to be ſo connected with falſe prophets and court ſorcerers, as to have their faith ſhock'd by them. So we find Elymas with the deputy in our text.

Doct. 3. Theſe conjurers will make uſe of all their ſkill in the black art to turn deputies from the faith. So Elymas in our text ſought to turn the deputy from the faith.

Doct. 4. Such as by their wicked management would turn deputies from the faith, are the moſt odious and deteſtable creatures; they are the genuine offſpring of the old ſerpent the devil; they are of their father the devil, and his luſts they will do. (1) Like the devil they are crafty; O full of ſubtilty. (2) They are as cruel as they are crafty; O full of all miſchief. (3) They are enemies to all that is good; Thou enemy of all righteouſneſs; a perverter of the right ways of the Lord. Thus doth Paul characteriſe them, and when he thus ſpake, it will appear to all that read our text with care, he was infallible.

Doct. 5. Such as wickedly and craftily would ſeduce deputies from the faith, by perverting the right ways of the Lord, are in danger of being ſo hardened in their wickedneſs as to perſiſt in them to their ruin. Wilt thou never ceaſe, ſays Paul to the Sorcerer?

Doct. 6. Wiſe and good men will mark ſuch wicked ſeducers, and let them know by their looks they ſee through their wicked devices. Paul ſet his eyes upon him.

Doct. 7. As all good men will mark ſuch as would turn their deputies from the faith, ſo will they bear a public teſtimony againſt them; that thoſe who are in danger from their craft may be guarded againſt them. So did Paul in our text, and the name of Elymas, for ſo was the ſeducer named, is handed down to lateſt poſterity, with the *ſtamps* of infamy upon him.

Doct. 8. Such as would ſubtilely and maliciouſly turn deputies from the faith, may expect the hand of heaven in ſome ſevere judgment upon them. Behold the hand of God is upon thee!

Doct. 9. Such ſeducers will find themſelves not only ſhort-ſighted or purblided now; but that the god of this world hath fatally blinded them as to their beſt intereſt. Thou ſhalt be blind, not ſeeing the Sun.

Doct. 10. Juſtly do thoſe wander in the dark, who would by their wicked craft blind the eyes of the rulers of the people, and ſo make them to err. There fell on him a miſt and a darkneſs and he went about in it.

Doct. 11. Thoſe who by the black art of ſubtilty and malice would lead others out of the way, eſpecially by turning deputies from the faith, are many times ſo covered with darkneſs as not to know whither they go; and would accept of thoſe to lead them by the hand, whom they would have led by the noſe. So Elymas went about ſeeking ſome to lead him *by* the hand.

Doct. 12. When faithful deputies ſee the vengeance of heaven executed upon thoſe who would turn them from the faith, they are filled with a greater regard than ever for the word of faith. So the deputy in our text, when he ſaw what was done, believed, being aſtoniſhed at the doctrine of the Lord.

Uſe of EXHORTATION in *three* Branches.

*Firſt*, To all faithful men lovers of their country: My friends, I need not tell you we live in *perilous times*; and it is to be feared *in perils among falſe brethren*. There ſeems to be that deſigned for us, which all wiſe and good men are ready to ſay is more intolerable than any thing that hath happened from the days of our fathers being driven from their native country, by the cruel perſecution of bloody men, to this day. You need not take advice about it, you may freely ſpeak your mind. Are we not all with one conſent ready to take up the lamentation, *We and our Children are ſold, to be deſtroyed and to periſh?* And ſhall we do nothing but look upon one another, lamenting our unhappy circumſtances? Far be this deſponding ſpirit from the good people of this land—— We would hope better things from the deſcendents of thoſe worthies, who, for the ſake of civil and religious liberty, riſqued life and fortune, and went chearfully thro' the fatigues of ſettling a wilderneſs. The way is open to the throne of a good king; we truſt he will hear us when we call. And whilſt with humble duty we are ſupplicating the favour of our prince, let us as it is our duty, bear our teſtimony againſt thoſe who by craft and malice would bring ruin upon this people, eſpecially by their ſtratagems to turn the deputies from the faith. The dumb ſon that never ſpake before, ſeeing his father's life in danger, cried out, ſpare my father; and we all naturally cry ſtop the thief, when we ſee the felon unrighteouſly carrying away our property. Let us then learn our duty from the text, and mark them that would bring ruin upon us. Set your eyes upon, and by ſignificant looks as well as geſtures, let them know that you are not ignorant of their character: whilſt the face of heaven is againſt ſuch wicked men, the face of all good men ſhould be againſt them. It was the ſaying of an honeſt man, I always mark them that God marks. And we read that Mordecai, that great patriot, paid no compliments to the ambitious Haman, whilſt that wicked man was plotting the ruin of his people; but by his behaviour toward him, he ſhewed him and the people he was not worthy of civil reſpect, though at the ſame time, he would have abhorred the thought of injuring ſo wicked a courtier, either in his perſon or property. But this is not all, for whilſt our text would have wicked and deſigning men mark'd, it would have a due teſtimony born againſt them. There is no harm in calling a knave a knave, a fool a fool, and a tool a tool. Are you acquainted with any ſuch? let them know that you are not ignorant of their true character. Do not ſpeak to them in parables; but ſay as Nathan to David, Thou art the man. And thus ſays the ſcripture of Ahab, that he did evil above all that went before him. This is that Ahab that ſold himſelf to work wickedneſs, and his puniſhment as well as his ſin, is put upon ſacred record; a lying ſpirit ſeduced him to his deſtruction. And Elymas, for ſo was the ſorcerer named in our text, is handed down to poſterity, as before obſerved, with the ſtamps of infamy upon him. My Brethren, you ſee your duty; you are not to partake with thoſe in their ſins, who for their own private advantage, or to gratify their friends, would ſacrifice their country; but look upon them as peſtilent fellows, for ever to be ſhunned and abhorred. It is good advice of an ingenious writer, "*have no* communion with the unfruitful works of darkneſs, but rather reprove them; for it is a ſhame to ſpeak of thoſe things that are done of them in ſecret.

*Secondly*, To all good men and true, called to repreſent the body of this people: Tho' it hath been ſaid if we would find faith, we muſt not look into c——'s for it; yet as there were ſaints of Cæſar's houſe, would we not hope that the faith once delivered to the ſaints, is in ſome of theſe our brethren. You ſee your calling brethren, you are to conflict with the powers of darkneſs, and with wicked men in high places. I need not tell you what is your duty: All I am concerned for, is to keep you ſtedfaſt in the faith, whilſt you are to help againſt the mighty. The command of the word is, waver not. You are ſenſible you are much expoſed to thoſe that lie in wait to deceive you, to the ruin of this people. What violence cannot perpetrate, fraud may effect. Therefore be not ignorant of the devices of the old grand deceiver, nor of thoſe who under his influence lay ſnares and ſet traps to catch men; whilſt they neither fearing God nor regarding men to ſecure a worldly intereſt, have made ſhipwreck of faith and a good conſcience, and would have you follow their pernicious ways; be you attentive to the path of duty; walk in the way of good men; we truſt that whilſt you are found in theſe ways, you ſhall be proof againſt all the craft of earth and hell; you ſhall eaſily put to ſilence all gainſayers; a mouth and wiſdom ſhall be given you, which all your adverſaries ſhall not be able to reſiſt; put on righteouſneſs, and it ſhall clothe you; it ſhall be to you a robe and a diadem: Boldly ſay you are ready to ſacrifice every thing to the cauſe of truth and juſtice, but you can do nothing againſt the truth Whilſt you fear God and honor the King, and meddle not with them that are given to change, or would make changelings of others, you ſhall find none of all thoſe evil things that are haſtening upon the inſtruments of his cruelty, whoſe helliſh character is the deſtroyer ſhall come upon you; no, but inſtead of this, whilſt a love to the faith leads you to a love of your country, beſides the divine bleſſing, the bleſſing of a people ready to periſh ſhall come upon you, and your names with the glorious addition of the ſaviours of their country, ſhall be handed down to poſterity, and your offspring ſhall be bleſſed for your ſakes. I leave you, brethren, wiſhing, that like Mordecai, you may be great among your people, accepted of the multitude of your brethren, ſeeking the wealth of your people and ſpeaking peace to all your ſeed; and that like Moſes, you may by faith endure, not regarding the wrath or fawnings of any man.

*Thirdly*, To thoſe who being filled with all ſubtlety and malice, are oppoſing the cauſe of truth and juſtice, by ſeeking to turn deputies from the faith. I entreat you ſee your danger, and fear leſt what is written againſt the perverters of the right ways ſhould come upon you Have you not heard that evil men and ſeducers wax worſe? you then are in danger, if you do not retreat from thoſe crooked paths in which you are following after the old ſerpent, that his curſe ſhall be upon you, to feed upon the duſt of this evil world all your days; and what is worſe, be left to harden yourſelves to your utter ruin, and deſcend with him into perdition; for he that being often reproved hardeneth his neck, ſhall be deſtroyed, and that without remedy. When the divine hand is lifted up, will you not ſee? When his hand is upon you, will you not feel? O fooliſh and unwiſe! are you not mark'd by all good men? and evil men that cannot go your length in wickedneſs deſpiſe you, and perhaps may be made the rods to puniſh you. Reſtraints are ſometimes taken off from the ſons of violence, and the fury of that place from whence comes your and their wickedneſs, may ſo purſue you in an enraged multitude, that you may be glad to retire into an inner chamber of your own houſe, or not thinking yourſelves ſecure there, take ſanctuary under the roof of a poor neighbour, who by your craftу and cruel practices you have been ſtamping under your feet, and what is more awful, what if your conſciences ſhould be let looſe upon you, may not ſtrangling and death, rather than life, be your unhappy choice? And though you eſcape Haman's execution, you may have Judas's, and go as he did, to your own place. The time will certainly come, when painted and whited ſepulchres ſhall be ſmitten, and their ſtench and rotteneſs diſcloſed. The wicked ſhall ſoon periſh from the earth, and all their fine blaze expire in ſmoke and ſtink. The wicked man now flatters himſelf in his own eyes, but his iniquity will be found to be hateful. If any among us do juſtly wear the character of ſuch as are enemies to all righteouſneſs, of ſuch we ſay *Deus avertat omen*. I have nothing more to add, but the advice of Peter to Simon the ſorcerer, Repent and pray to God that the thoughts of thine heart may be forgiven thee.

Vide page 161.


# Scott & Gill,

HAVE juſt Imported, and are now ſelling at their Shop at the Head of the Town-Dock;

A General Aſſortment of Braſs, Pewter and Iron Wares; Nails of all ſorts; Engliſh and German Steel; Smith's Anvils, Hammers and Sledges; Powder, Shott, Lead, Flints, Wool and Cotton Cards; Grindſtones of all Sizes, &c. &c. &c. Alſo Bar and Pigg Iron, Nail Rods and new Iron Hoops, cheap for Caſh.

To be Sold by Publick Vendue, at the Royal Exchange Tavern in King Street, on Thurſday the 7th of *November* next, at X o'Clock, A.M.

Sundry Engliſh Goods, a neat Pinchbeck chaſed Watch, a Variety of Paper Hangings, &c. &c. which may be ſeen at ſaid Place the Day before the Sale. *October* 26. 1765.

# Sarſon Belcher,

HEREBY informs his Cuſtomers and others, that he has removed his Shop, from oppoſite the Sign of the White Horſe, to a Shop lately improved by Mr *Richard Draper* Printer, oppoſite Mr. *Benjamin Church*'s Vendue, where he continues to Make and Sell Hats of all ſorts as uſual.

*From the* VOTES *of the House of Representatives of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.*

MARTIS, 29 *Die* OCTOBRIS, *A. D.* 1765.

*In the House of* REPRESENTATIVES.

ACCORDING to the Order of the Day, there being a very full House, the following Draft, which had been laid on the Table was *particularly* considered, and thereupon *Voted*.

Whereas the just Rights of His Majesty's Subjects of this Province, derived to them from the *British Constitution*, as well as the *Royal Charter*, have been lately drawn into Question: In order to ascertain the same, this House do UNANIMOUSLY come into the following Resolves.

1. *Resolved*, That there are certain essential Rights of the *British* Constitution of Government which are founded in the Law of God and Nature, and are the common Rights of Mankind---Therefore

2. *Resolved*, That the Inhabitants of this Province are *unalienably* entitled to those essential Rights in common with all Men: And that no Law of Society can, consistent with the Law of God and Nature, divest them of those Rights.

3. *Resolved*, That no Man can justly take the Property of another without his Consent: And that upon this original Principle the Right of Representation in the same Body, which exercises the Power of making Laws for levying Taxes, which is one of the main Pillars of the British Constitution, is evidently founded.

4. *Resolved*, That this *inherent* Right, together with all other essential Rights, Liberties, Privileges and Immunities, of the People of *Great Britain*, have been fully confirmed to them by *Magna Charta*, and by former and later Acts of Parliament.

5. *Resolved*, That His Majesty's Subjects in *America*, are in Reason and common Sense, entitled to the same Extent of Liberty, with His Majesty's Subjects in *Britain*.

6. *Resolved*, That by the Declaration of the Royal Charter of this Province, the Inhabitants are entitled to all the Rights, Liberties, and Immunities of free and natural Subjects of *Great Britain*, to all Intents, Purposes and Constructions whatever.

7. *Resolved*, That the Inhabitants of this Province appear to be intitled to all the Rights aforementioned, by an Act of Parliament 13th of Geo. 2d.

8. *Resolved*, That those Rights do belong to the Inhabitants of this Province, upon Principles of *common Justice*; their Ancestors, having settled this Country at their *sole Expence*; and *their* Posterity, having constantly approved themselves most loyal and faithful Subjects of *Great Britain*.

9. *Resolved*, That every Individual in the Colonies, is as advantageous to *Great Britain*, as if he were in *Great Britain*, and held to pay his *full* Proportion of Taxes there: And as the Inhabitants of this Province pay their full Proportion of Taxes, for the Support of His Majesty's Government *here*, it is unreasonable for them to be called upon, to pay any Part of the Charges of the Government *there*.

10. *Resolved*, That the Inhabitants of this Province are not, and never have been, represented in the Parliament of *Great Britain*: And that such a Representation *there*, as the Subjects in *Britain* do actually and rightfully enjoy, is *impracticable* for the Subjects *in America*:---And further, That in the Opinion of this House, the several subordinate Powers of Legislation in *America*, were constituted, upon the Apprehensions of this *Impracticability*.

11. *Resolved*, That the *only* Method, whereby the constitutional Rights of the Subjects of this Province can be secure, consistent with a Subordination to the supreme Power of *Great Britain*, is by the continued Exercise of such Powers of Government as are granted in the Royal Charter, and a firm Adherence to the Privileges of the same.

12. *Resolved*, as a just Conclusion from some of the foregoing Resolves, That all Acts made, by any Power whatever, other than the General Assembly of this Province, imposing Taxes on the Inhabitants, are Infringements of our *inherent* and *unalienable* Rights as *Men* and *British Subjects*: and render void the most valuable Declarations of our *Charter*.

13. *Resolved*, That the Extension of the Powers of the Court of Admiralty within this Province, is a most violent Infraction of the Right of Trials by Juries.---A Right, which this House upon the Principles of their *British Ancestors*, hold most dear and sacred it being the only Security of the Lives, Liberties and Properties of his Majesty's Subjects here.

14. *Resolved*, That this House owe the strictest Allegiance to His Most Sacred Majesty King GEORGE the Third: That they have the greatest Veneration for the Parliament: And that they will, after the Example of *all* their Predecessors, from the Settlement of this Country, exert themselves to their utmost in supporting his Majesty's Authority in the Province, ---in promoting the true Happiness of his Subjects: and in enlarging the Extent of his Dominion.

*Ordered*, That all the foregoing Resolves be kept in the Records of this House; that a just Sense of Liberty, and the firm Sentiments of Loyalty may be transmitted to Posterity.


Imported from *LONDON*, and to be Sold by

# Daniel Parker,

GOLDSMITH,

*At his Shop next Door to* Samuel Grant, *Esq'r; in Union-Street*, BOSTON,

A variety of Goldsmiths, Jewellers & Watch-makers Tools and Wares, viz.

Cypher'd Earing & button christials, with cyphers for ditto
Brilliant earing top & drop christials
Rodod & square brilliant button stones
Buckle and locket stones
Cypher'd ring stones
Brilliant ditto
Garnet, amethyst, and topaz ring stones
Neat Diamond Rings
Diamond ring sparks
Christial ditto
Neat stone, shag, knee & stock buckles, with beaus broaches
Red & white foyl, ame thyst & topaz ditto
Silver thimbles steel ends
Coral beeds & stick coral for childrens whistles
Best buckle & ring brushes
Watch christials, main springs, silver pendants, hour hands, fuzee chains & enamel'd dial plates
Scales and weights
Money ditto
A few neat small pocket dit. with box end beams in shagreen cases
Neat glaziers diamonds
Fine & coarse emery
Thimble stamps
Sand over sand & emery paper
Borax & salt petre

A Assortment of files
Penny wts, and grains
A variety of round and square best fine quality steel face & liner chapes and tongues
Forging & raising anvils
Tin tankards, cans and cream pots
Spoon trails plain ditto
Sparhawks or beck irons
Death head and heart in hand ring surgeon
Plain ditto
Forging and planishing hammers
Hand vises, chasts, clock and watch plyers
Polish'd spring ditto
Polish'd draw plates
Common ditto
Fine screw dividers
Steel & glass burnishers
Brass borax boxes
Brass hollowing stamps
Brass & iron rivet wire
Fine iron binding wire
Steel gravers
Freezing punches
Brass blow pipes
Upright drill stocks with bits, Moulding sand
Sword blades
Turkey oil stones
German ditto
Bohemia polishing stones
Flour of putta, rotten stone, pummice stone
Crucibles, black lead pots

☞ Also may be had at the above SHOP a variety of ready made Plate, Jewellery, &c. cheap for Cash.

# Joshua Gardner

and Company,

At the CROWN and COMB, in Cornhill, have just imported in Capt. *Coffin*, from *London*, a large Assortment of Goods, which they intend to sell at the very lowest prices for Cash, by Wholesale and Retail, VIZ.

*A large Assortment of low priz'd middling and superfine Broad Cloths, German Serges, Yorkshire Plains, Bath Beavers, Bearskins, Ratteens, Drapery and Colchester Bayes, Shag Duffils, fine ditto, Blankets, white Flannels, stript Swanskins, Kerseys, Shalloons, Tammies, Durants, Callimancoes, flower'd Russels, Everlastings, brocaded Stuffs, Bird eyed ditto, flower'd Venetians, plain and stript Camblets, Silverets, Brunets, Missnets, Chequerets, superfine colour'd Grapes, white Dimity, Fustians, Durys, silk & worsted Sagathies, Irish Linnens, Irish Sheeting, 7-8 Garlix, Dowlass, Manchester Checks, stript Cottons, Diaper and Damask Table Cloths, cotton Counterpains, Russia and Clouting Diapers, Russia Linnens, 7-8 & yard wide clear Lawns, flower'd Lawns, 7-8 & yard wide Cambricks, thick Muslin, silk Romals and knitting Handkerchiefs, black Barcelona Cravats, black and coloured gauze Handkerchiefs, Furniture Checks, Norfolk Rattines, Callicoes and Chints, mosly'd Bengals, pink and silver purple and silver white and silver Turbans & Tippets, newest fashion crimson and white pucker'd Bonnets, silver and flesh Head flowers, plain pucker'd and lac'd Sattin Hats, chip Hats and Bonnets, plain & flower'd Gauze, stript Lutestrings, black Alamodes, black Capuchine Silks, Snail Trimmings, black Taffities, Women's black Velvet, Women and Childrens Stays, pink Sattin Shoes, English worsted ditto, Crewels, English Worsted, Men Women and Childrens thread cotton and worsted Hose all Colours, Breeches Patterns, black white and pink silk Mitts, glaz'd coloured Lamb Mitts, Mens coloured Gloves, white Lamb and Kid ditto, Ribbons, Pins, Tapes, sewing Silks, Needles, Quality Bindings, London Shoe ditto, Garterings, Silk Forrets, Stay Cord & Braid, white and brown Buckrams, Wax Threads, Scotch ditto, Stay Laces, Knee Straps, Scarf Twist, Metal and Twist Buttons, Cap Wire, French Necklaces, black and white Lace, Writing and Bonnet Paper, Sealing Wax, Ink Powder, Wafers, Paper Hangings, horn and ivory Combs, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, Pimento: with a large Assortment of hard Ware Goods, too many to be enumerated in an Advertisment.*

☞ *Choice Sperma Cati Candles, and a few Quintals of Table Fish.*



*This Day is published,*

(Price one Shilling)

A CATALOGUE OF

MEIN's Circulating LIBRARY;

Consisting of above Twelve Hundred Volumes, in most Branches of polite Literature, Arts & Sciences,

VIZ.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *History,* | *Plays,* | *Arts,* | *Gardening,* |
| *Voyages,* | *Novels,* | *Sciences,* | *Navigation,* |
| *Travels,* | *Divinity,* | *Poetry,* | *Mathematics,* |
| *Lives,* | *Physic,* | *Husbandry,* | *Law, &c. &c.* |
| *Memoirs,* | *Surgery,* | | |

Which will be LENT to read,

At One Pound Eight Shillings Lawful Money *per* Year, Eighteen Shillings *per* half Year, or Ten Shillings and Eight Pence *per* Quarter,

By JOHN MEIN, Bookseller,

At the *LONDON* BOOK-STORE,

Second Door above the BRITISH COFFEE-HOUSE, North Side of King-Street, BOSTON,

Where the Books are ready to be delivered out to Subscribers.

*To the* PUBLIC.

THE repeated request of a number of *Gentlemen*, the friends or literature, hath encouraged the *Publisher* of the above mentioned catalogue, to undertake a CIRCULATING LIBRARY.---A scheme, which, tho' fraught with amusement, has been hitherto unattempted in New-England.---Something of this kind has been long wanted, to amuse the *Man of leisure*; to afford an elegant and agreeable relaxation to the minds of *Men of business*, and, to insinuate knowledge and instruction, under the veil of entertainment to the FAIR SEX.---here likeways the *Divine* and the *Christian* may find in the works of the *Pious* and the *Learned*, that exalted satisfaction, which flows from the serious study of the *Christian Religion*---the *Merchant* may meet with a complete history and description of those countries to which he has traded; which may open to him new prospects of advantage, while he indulges a laudable curiosity---the *Student of Physic* will have an opportunity of perusing some of the best books in physic and surgery; and the *Physician*, of corroborating his own experience, from the judicious observations and practice of the most noted medical Authors---the *Man* who delights in speculation and solitude, may retire with his favourite authors, into the calm and venerable regions of *Philosophy*: And, *Those* to whom a lighter sort of literary amusement is necessary, will here always find an opportunity of employing their leisure hours with entertainment and satisfaction---the *Man of Taste* and *Sentiment*, in the company of his Shakespear and other dramatic and poetical authors, seized with the noble and genuine enthusiasm of *Poetry*, may enjoy all the pleasure---the painful pleasures attending an exquisite sensibility.

THE *Publisher* hopes, that, a scheme so well calculated for the amusement of the *Public*, will not be suffered to droop for want of encouragement, and tho' he has been at a considerable expence already, yet, upon moderate success, he will within less than a twelvemonth, increase the collection to *double* its present size.



# Caleb Blanchard,

In Union-Street, *Boston*,

Has just imported in the late Ships from *London*, and sells by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Prices, a large Assortment of Goods; among which are the following:

A great Variety of superfine fashionable Cloths, middling Cloths, Ratteens, plain and knapt Bath Beaver Sergets, Cambletts, many Kinds of Worsted and Silk and Worsted Stuffs for Womens Gowns, sprig'd and plain Sattins, Capuchin Silks and Trimmings, genteel Brocades and other Silks, Blankets, Bayes, Flannels, Wiltes Cloths, German Serge, Callimancoes, Shalloons, Tammies, Drawboys, Cotton Counterpains, Checks, Irish and Hambro Linnens of all Widths, Hosiery, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, a great Variety of very genteel and newest Fashion Bonnets, silk and worsted Damask for Beds, with all sorts of Piece Goods generally imported to this Market, too many to be here enumerated.---Also English and Ravens Duck, Ticklingburg, a good Assortment of Looking Glasses, Felt and Castor Hatts, Hat Trimmings, &c. &c.

Choice West India Rum,

To be sold by POOL & CLARKE, at their Store lower End *Green's* Wharff;

Where may be had, Lisbon and Fayal Wines, New-England Rum by the Quantity or single Cask, new Flour, a small Parcel Sugars, Coffee, Cotton, &c. &c.

European and India Goods, imported and to be Sold by *Jonathan Jackson*, at his Store in *Newbury Port*---Where he will supply Country Traders and others upon as good Terms for Cash, as can be had at *Boston* or *Portsmouth*.


& Vide page 254 with the References in the Margin

vide Pa. 258

of whom we learn, that Sir HARRY MOORE, Governor of this Province, was on board the Minerva, Captain Tillet, lying at Portsmouth, and expected to sail from thence about the Time Captain Davis sailed from Falmouth, and therefore may be daily expected here—The Duke of Cumberland Packet-Boat, was arrived from this Port in three Weeks Passage. The new Ministry were in general much approved by the Public, whose Attention had been so much taken up with the Bustle occasioned by the late extraordinary Change, that our most just and heavy Complaints of Oppression, had as yet scarce'y attracted the Public Notice—indeed they had not then heard that our Distresses were so grievous, and our Complaints so extensive and unanimous. Which may serve as an Example to show the Absurdity of the Pretences of our being represented by those who can feel no Part of the Burdens and Distresses they would impose upon us;—or that we could be represented at all, even if we chose Persons for that Purpose, in an Assembly too remote to have timely and necessary Notices of our Circumstances, or to be properly under our Influence: However it was the general Talk in London, that we should be eased in the Stamp Duties &c. (Nothing but giving up the Pretence to the Right of taxing us, can ease us)—And some say it was a Wager commonly offered in the Coffee Houses, of One Hundred Guineas to One, that the Stamp Act would be repealed as soon as the Parliament met, which was to be about the middle of November,—the Emperor of Germany was dead.

As soon as it was known that the Stamps were really arrived, all the Vessels in the Harbour lower'd their Colours, to signify Mourning, Lamentation, and Woe, Alas! What have we done to merit such Treatment from our Mother Country, and our Brethren? Have we deserved to be thus degraded and dishonoured, and used by them, as the most inveterate Enemies? What strange Infatuation has prevail'd in their Councils! To distress, ruin and enslave us, when our Rights and Privileges are precisely the same, and our Interests inseperably united!

It is reported, that the Governor sent to Mr. M'Evers, desiring him to take Care of the Stamps, who said he had nothing to do with them. At present, as we are inform'd there is not one of the Persons appointed, from New-Hampshire to Georgia, that will execute the odious Office; so that the Stamps are now a Commodity no Body knows what to do with, and are more abominable, and dangerous to be meddled with, than if they were infected with the Pestilence.—It is more dangerous to buy or sell or meddle with a Stamp, than it is to encounter all the Dangers and Penalties attending the Want of them—*AMEN.*

Captain Davis acquaints the Public, That he is extremely sorry they should be offended at his bringing the stamped Paper from England—Had he been fortunate enough to have known that such a Step would have been disagreeable, they may be assured they never should have come in the Edward.

We hear that most of the Gentlemen in Town, have entered into a Resolution not to buy any European Manufactures till their Trade is more opened, the *Sugar Act* altered, and the *Stamp Act* is repealed: It is hoped this will animate the Country People to make plenty of Linens and Woolens, as they may be assured of a quick Sale, and good Prices.

It must give great Pleasure to all Well-wishers to their Country's Prosperity, to see the spirited Zeal of the Ladies of the first Rank and Fortunes, to promote this laudable Scheme.

Messrs EDES & GILL, *Portsmouth, Novem.* 1, 1765.

YEsterday great Numbers of our Brethren in the Country, equally with ourselves, abhorring the Thoughts of the Operation of the oppressive Stamp Act, came in Bodies with Design of showing a Resentment to the Papers, and to Mr. Meserve, whom they had been imprudently told did design to distribute them; upon which some of his Majesty's Council, and a Number of Gentlemen from the Town, met them at the Globe Tavern on the Plain, and there expostulated with them on the Fallacy of such a Report, and Mr. Meserve very honorably assured them that he should be so far from distributing them, that he had come to a Resolution, that no Person living should have them, *unless they were demanded*, from as full an Assembly as desired him to decline the Office,—he was obliged to satisfy them with his Oath in Presence of great Numbers of Persons; upon which they returned to their respective Homes in Peace, but vowing Revenge to the first Person who should attempt to make use of one Stamp Paper for the Preservation of their Property, at the Expence of their future Liberty. This Day, the great and important Day, big with the Fate of Cato and of Rome, was ushered in by the solemn Sound of the passing Bell—the Colours of all the Shipping are hoisted Half mast high—The melancholly Knell causes such uneasy Sensations in my Mind, that forbodes some fatal Event before the Close of it. God grant us Protection at this solemn Trial of our invaluable Rights, that we may come off Conquerors, yea more than Conquerors over all our Enemies.—This Afternoon we shall pay Funeral Obsequies to our departed Liberty by a Burial and Procession in Form, at which all gentle and simple, old and young are to attend.

see the Act page 53

NEWPORT, October 28.

As the great Wisdom of the Astronomers and Astrologers at W—r, some Months past, did predict the Exit of North American Liberty would happen at Twelve o'Clock on Thursday Night, the 31st of this Instant; some few of his Friends went a few Days ago to wait upon the poor old Gentleman, and found him indeed gasping his last, and now find him reduced to a Skeleton, and begin to pay great Deference to the Augurs, and have made proper Preparations for the venerable Gentleman's Interment, which is to be performed on Friday the 1st of November next: The Procession to begin from the Crown Coffee-House, at half after Eleven in the Forenoon——where all his true Sons are desired to repair; but if there is any Bastard kin, it is desired they would not sully his Memory with their Company.

His Children inform the whole World, that they will take proper Notice of every Motion of Disorder and Riot, either before, at, or after the Funeral and prosecute the Offenders. A MOURNER.

☞ *The Peice sign'd* N. B. *will be in our next.*

To be Sold THIS DAY, at Public Vendue, at Two o'Clock Afternoon, at the Dwelling House of the late *James Robb*, near the Baptist Meeting House——Sundry Household Furniture, viz. Black Walnut Chairs, Drawers and Tables, Pictures, Kitchen Furniture, as Brass, Copper, Pewter, Chairs, Bedsteds, a Jack and many other Articles. Also a good second Chaise.

Choice dumb FISH, to be sold By S. A. OTIS,

At Store No. 5. South Side of the Town-Dock;

Choice dumb FISH, to be sold at *Wheelwrights* and *Barnard's* Cooperage, at Oliver's Dock.

TO BE SOLD,

*At Warehouse*, No. 14 *on the Long Wharff, adjoining Mr.* Savage's;

New Flour, and *Philadelphia* Bar Iron—and a few Boxes of extra fine Flour for Paste.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, on Wednesday next, the 6th of *November*, at the Dwelling-House of the late Mr. *Ephraim Turner*, deceas'd, near the Custom House,

THE Household Furniture of said deceas'd, consisting of Feather-Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Looking Glasses, Tables, Chairs, Desk and Book-Case, Pictures, Glass and China Ware, Kitchen Furniture, Two good Silver Watches, sundry Small-Arms, &c —A good HORSE and a second-hand Chaise.—Also a few Boxes of English Mould Candles.

☞ The Sale to begin at XI o'Clock, A. M.

J. Russell, V. M'r.

*N. B.* A Blue Roquelo was borrowed of Mr. *Turner* about two Months ago, whoever has it in Possession, is desired to return it to his Widow as soon as may be.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

At the Great Store opposite the Golden Ball, Merchant's Row, near *Faneuil* Hall Market, on Tuesday the 12th of *November* next, will be Sold by Public Vendue,

A Large and valuable Assortment of English GOODS, suitable for all Seasons of the Year, more particularly for the approaching Season; where Country Traders, Shop Keepers and others are invited to give their attendance at said Store, at X o'Clock, A. M. at which Time the Sale will begin.

☞ The Goods may be seen the Day before, and on the Day of Sale. J. RUSSELL, V. M'r.

*We the Subscribers, appointed Commissioners by the Honorable* Thomas Hutchinson, *Esq; Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of* Suffolk, *to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of Mr.* Joseph Badger, *late of* Boston, *Painter deceas'd, represented Insolvent; and six Months being allowed said Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts.*——GIVE NOTICE, *That we shall attend that Service at the House of Mr.* Thomas Hubbart, *in King Street*, Boston, *on the last Tuesday in this and five following Months, from six to Eight o' Clock, P. M.* SAMUEL DOWSE,

October 26th, 1765. JOHN GORE.

TO be Sold by Public Vendue, by Order of the Superior Court, on Tuesday the 10th Day of *December* next—All the Real Estate of *Samuel Allen*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceas'd, consisting of a Dwelling House and Land, situate in Ann Street, *Boston*; also Household Furniture, &c —The Sale to be at said House, at Three o'Clock, P. M.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday next, at the Shop lately improved by *W. T. Kilby*,

A Number of Brass Kettles, Fire Arms, Iron Ware, two large Scale-Beams & Weights, with a Number of other Articles—The Sale to begin at Three of the Clock.

# Saml. Eliot,

Has imported in the Captains *Deverson* and *Shand*;

A fresh Assortment of *English* and *India* Goods; a Great Variety of Winter Goods particularly,

Which he is determined to sell at the very lowest Rates, both by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop near the Head of Dock Square, just above the Market. Where may be also had, Bohea Tea and Green Tea by the Pound, with a genteel and fashionable Assortment of Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

# Richard Salter,

HEreby acquaints his Customers and others, That he has imported from *London* per Captain *Hunter*, a general Assortment of *English* Goods, particularly such as are suitable for the Season which he sells at his Shop in Cornhill, *Boston*, by Wholesale and Retail, very cheap—Also Paper Ink Powder, Quills, Sealing-Wax, Wafers, Gunter-Scales and Dividers; West-India Pilots; 9 leaved Charts; Mariners Compasses and Kalenders; Patoun and Wilson's Epitomes; also a Number of valuable Books, among which is a Set of Chambers's Dictionary, with Scotts Supplement, 4 Vols. Folio, to be sold at the Sterling Cost and Charges.

TO BE SOLD,

*By* Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next.

A great Variety of European Goods, viz. Broad Cloths, Serges, Halfthicks, Kerseys, Shalloons, Tammies, Callimancoes, Cambletts, Garlix, Irish Hollands, Lawns, Handkerchiefs, Hats, &c. Sundry Articles of Household, a Brocade Silk Gown, and other Apparel, Watches, &c. &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE, By *Moses Deshon*, At the Newest Auction-Room, opposite the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square; Next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings,

A general Assortment of European Goods suitable for the Season: Household Furniture, &c.

At the New Auction-Room now kept by *ELIAS DUPEE*,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings.

GOLD and Silver Lace, Silk Stay Laces, Earings, Bedtick, Chex, Irish Linnen, p'eated Neckes, Silk knit Patterns, Silk Hose, Crewels, Threads, Carpets, Chip Hats, Broad Cloths, Duffles, Plushes, Callimancoes, Handkerchiefs, Paper, Mustard, Snuff Decanters, Jelly Glasses, Candlesticks, Smelling Bottles, several Boxes Mould Candles, Apparel, Watches, &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERD IN.

*Glover from Nova-Scotia; Fogg from Annapolis-Royal; Malcom from Halifax; Thomas from Louisbourg; Higgins and Mansfield from Connecticut; Whitmarsh from Philadelphia; Chadwick from South Carolina; Warmell from Pensacola; Shiverick from Quebec; Curtis from Dover and Figuira.*

Buried in the Town of Boston, since our last.

Eleven Whites. One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches. Ten.

*High Water at* Boston, *for this present Week.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, 48 m. aft. | 4 | Friday 49 m. aft. | 7 |
| Tuesday, 33 m. aft. | 5 | Saturday 36 m. aft. | 8 |
| Wednesday, 20 m. aft. | 6 | Lord's-day, 20 m. aft. | 9 |
| Thursday, 7 m. aft. | 7 | D's last Q. 5th Day, 2 aft. | |

*Boston, Printed by* EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1765.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1765.

*At a legal Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of* Plymouth, *this 21st Day of* October 1765.—JAMES WARREN, *Esq; chosen Moderator—Unanimously agreed on the following Instructions, Viz.*

*To* THOMAS FOSTER, *Esq;*

*Representative of the Town of* Plymouth, *at the Great and General Court of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England.*

SIR,

AS we have the highest Esteem of the British Constitution, which we think founded on the true Principles of Liberty, and to deserve on many Accounts the Preference to any other now on Earth, We can but reflect with Pleasure on our own Happiness, in being Sharers in that Liberty, those Rights, and that Security, which results from them to every Subject, in the wide extended Dominions of our most gracious Sovereign, who has not forfeited his Right to them by disloyalty to the King, want of Attachment, and a reasonable Submission to the British Government, and Love to his Fellow Subjects there; these are so foreign to the true Character of the People of this Country, that Calumny itself has never been able to fix it upon them: We have evinced our Loyalty to our King, our Affection to the British Government, and our Mother Country, on all Occasions, by an uncommon Readiness to assist in any Measures with our Blood and Treasure, to extend their Conquests, and to enlarge those Dominions, from which they reap so many and great Advantages. At the same Time that we reflect on our happiness in having a natural and constitutional Right to all the Privileges of our Fellow Subjects in Great Britain, we behold with Pain and Horror, any Attempts to deprive us of them, and can not but look on such Attempts as Instances of the greatest Unkindness & Injustice. This is the Subject of our present Complaint, which not without Reason echos from every Mouth in every Corner of this distressed and injured Country. Our Youth the Flower of this Country are many of them slain, our Treasure exhausted in the Service of our Mother Country, our Trade, and all the numerous Branches of Business dependent on it reduced, and almost ruined by severe Acts of Parliament, and now we are threatned by a late Act of Parliament with being loaded with internal Taxes, without our own Consent or the Voice of a single Representative in Parliament, and with being deprived of that darling Privilege of an Englishman, Trials by his Peers, the Consequence of the unconstitutional Extention of the Power of Courts of Admiralty in America; these two are the main Pillars of the British Constitution, and the Glory of every Freeman there; so that the depriving us of them, creates such a Distinction between us and them our Fellow Subjects, as can't be accounted for from any Principles of Justice and Impartiality; and we certainly have never given any Occasion for. We shall say nothing on this Occasion of our Inability to pay the many and great Taxes laid upon us by the Stamp Act, of the many new Crimes opened by it, which cannot but be committed by many People, however desirous they may be to avoid them; of the prodigious penalties annexed to them, or of the great Hardship in subjecting the Trial of them to the Judgment of such a Court, and such a Manner of Conviction, or of the many great Disadvantages that must arise from these Measures to Great Britain herself: These are obvious Facts, and have already been handled in such a masterly and convincing Manner, by some of the Friends of both this and the Mother Country, and of the British Constitution (for they can't be seperated) as to render it unnecessary to enlarge on them.

You, *Sir*, represent a People who are not only descended from the first Settlers of this Country, but inhabit the very Spot they first possessed. Here was first laid the Foundation of the British Empire in this Part of America, which from a very small Begioning, has increased and spread in a Manner very surprizing and almost incredible; especially when we consider that all this has been effected without the Aid or Assistance of any Power on Earth, that we have *Defended, Provided* and *Secured*, ourselves against the Invasions and Cruelty of Savages, and the Subtilty and Inhumanity, of our inveterate and natural Enemies the French; and all this without the Appropriation of any Tax by Stamps, or Stamp Acts laid upon our Fellow Subjects in any Part of the King's Dominions, for defraying the Expences thereof. This Place, Sir, was at first the Asylum of Liberty, and we hope will ever be preserved sacred to it; tho' it was then no more than a forlorn Wilderness, inhabited only by Savage Men and Beasts. To this Place our Fathers (whose Memories be ever'd) possess'd of the Principles of Liberty in their Purity, disdaining Slavery, fled to enjoy those Privileges which they had an undoubted Right to, but were deprived of by the Hands of Violence and Oppression in their native Country. We Sir, their Posterity, the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, legally assembled for that Purpose, possess'd of the same Sentiments, and retaining the same Ardour for Liberty, think it our indispensable Duty, on this Occasion, to express to you these our Sentiments of the Stamp Act and its fatal Consequences to this Country, and to enjoin upon you, as you regard not only the Welfare but the very Being of this People, that you (consistent with our Allegiance to the King, and Relation to the Government of Great-Britain) disregarding all Proposals for that Purpose, exert all your Power and Influence to oppose the Execution of the Stamp Act, at least until we hear the Success of our Petitions for Relief. We likewise to avoid disgracing the Memories of our Ancestors, as well as the Reproaches of our own Consciences, and the Curses of Posterity, recommend it to you to obtain if possible in the honorable House of Representatives of this Province, a full and explicit Assertion of our Rights, and to have the same entered on their publick Records, that all Generations yet to come may be convinced that we have not only a just Sense of our Rights and Liberties, but that we never (with Submission to divine Providence) will be Slaves to any Power on Earth; and as we have at all Times an Abhorrence of Tumults and Disorders, we think ourselves happy in being at present under no Apprehensions of any, and in having good and wholsome Laws sufficient to preserve the Peace of the Province in all future Times, unless provoked by some imprudent Measures: So we think by no Means advisable for you to interest yourself in the Protection of Stamp Papers, or Stamp Officers.

The only Thing we have further to recommend to you at this Time is, to observe on all Occasions a suitable Frugality and Oeconomy in the public Expences; and that you consent to no unnecessary or unusual Grant at this Time of Distress, when the People are groaning under the Burthen of heavy Taxes: And that you use your Endeavours to enquire into, and bear Testimony against, any past, and to prevent any future unconstitutional Draughts on the public Treasury.

---

*The following are the* INSTRUCTIONS *voted by the Town of* Newbury-Port, *at a legal Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of said Town,* October 21. 1765. *and given to* DUDLEY ATKINS, Esq; *their Representative.*

TO DUDLEY ATKINS, Esq;

SIR,

WHEN the Town chose you for their Representative, at the General-Assembly, they intrusted you with some of their most darling Rights and Privileges: Of these you are in general to be the Guardian, and your own Prudence is to be your Guide; but at the same Time they reserve to themselves, the Right of declaring their Sentiments in any Matters of Importance respecting the public Welfare, and giving you such Instructions, in critical Conjunctures, as they shall judge proper; this Right, we apprehend, is one peculiar Advantage that arises from a Representation by one of our selves in that General Assembly, where our important Interests are debated and acted upon. Each Member of the House of Representatives is by Constitution to be a Freeholder of the Town he represents, and must, from hence, be supposed to be acquainted with the peculiar Circumstances of his Constituents, and also on Emergencies he has an Opportunity of taking the Voice of his Constituents, and thereby their true Interest is likely to be consulted. Such a critical Emergency, we apprehend, is now come, and of that importance to our Rights and Liberties as to call for the prudent Consideration of every Member in the Community.

We your Constituents, therefore, would now give our Sentiments on the Subject of our present Difficulties, and add such Instructions for your Conduct, as we think will be for the public Benefit.

The excellent Oeconomy of the British Constitution, founded on the Liberty of the Subject, has been the Admiration of the best Writers in Europe, and the Envy of those who live under the neighbouring, less happy Governments. "This Constitution they did not suddenly obtain, it has cost Rivers of Blood," to bring it to its present happy Perfection, "but they have not purchased it too dear." The Liberty of the Subject is so interwoven, in every Part of it, that the least Infringement of that Liberty is a Blow aimed at the Vitals of the Constitution.

To this happy Constitution, in all its Branches, and in its fullest Extent, we apprehend the Inhabitants of this Province are intitled, as free-born British-Subjects; our own provincial Charter is but a Confirmation of these Rights. We inherit them from our Ancestors, who were Parties to the GREAT CHARTER OF LIBERTY, and Descendants from those who possess'd them even before that happy Æra, under the ALFREDS and EDWARDS of immortal Name. These Rights, we apprehend, no Men or Body of Men on Earth, have the least Right to infringe; and when we have ever exulted in the Name of Britons, it has not been in the empty Name, which in itself is no better than that of Spaniard or Turk, but in the Idea of the glorious Privileges annexed to that Name.

We have the most loyal Sentiments of our gracious KING and his illustrious Family, we have the highest Reverence and Esteem for that most august Body the PARLIAMENT of Great-Britain, and we have an ardent Affection towards our Brethren at Home, we have always regarded their Interests as our own, & esteemed our own Prosperity as necessarily united with theirs.——Hence it is that we have the greatest Concern at some Measures adopted by the late Ministry, and some late Acts of Parliament, which we apprehend, in their Tendency, will deprive us of some of our essential and high prized Liberties. The STAMP-ACT in a peculiar Manner, we esteem a Grievance, as by it we are subjected to a heavy Tax, to which are annexed very severe Penalties and the Recovery of Forfeitures, incurred by the Breach of it, is in a Manner which the English Constitution abhors, that is WITHOUT A TRIAL BY JURY, and in a Court of Admiralty. That a People should be taxed at the Will of another, whether of one Man or many, without their own Consent, in Person or by Representative, is RANK Slavery. For if their Superior sees fit, they may be deprived of their whole Property, upon any frivolous Pretext, or without any Pretext at all. And a People, without Property, or in the precarious Possession of it, are in no better State than Slaves; for Liberty, or even Life itself, without the Enjoyment of them flowing from Property, are of no Value.

We would not suggest, that the British Legislature in the Stamp Act design'd to inslave their Brethren in America; but that unaware, those Consequences will follow, which if clearly perceived, they would have detested; and saying that even that August Body may be mistaken is saying no more, than that they are but human.

But grievous and oppressive as this Taxation in itself may be, the Extention of the Powers of the Court of Admiralty is still more alarming. Are we not treated as Slaves indeed, when our Brethren and Equals, who, in all Matters, where Life, Liberty, and Property are concerned, are to be the Judges by the British Constitution, are here excluded, and we are obliged to submit to a Jurisdiction naturally foreign to it: where the Laws of Justinian are the Measure of Right, and the Common Law, the collected Wisdom of the British Nation for Ages, is not admitted, and where one Man, whose Interest (as we have heard) it is to condemn in all Cases, is to be our Judge both of Law and Fact; and if the Judge, whose immediate Jurisdiction may be in this Province, should be too honest a Man for the vile Informer's Purpose, he may at his Pleasure carry us a thousand Miles off, where the Party must be unable to follow to a Court of Admiralty to be appointed over all America, which for the Sake of Independency may be at Halifax, or in the Caribees.

The Civil Law

That these Measures are contrary to the constitutional Rights of Britons cannot be denied, and that the British Inhabitants of America are not in every Respect intitled to the Privileges of Britons, even the Patrons of the most arbitrary Measures against us have not yet advanced.

We have been full and explicit on this Head, as it seems to be the fundamental Point in Debate; but was this Tax in itself ever so constitutional, we cannot think but at this Time it would be very grievous and burthensome; The Embarrassments on our Trade are great, and the Scarcity of Cash

// Vide the Charter page 1077 Vol. 2. // See Magna Charta page 790 Vol. 2
Vide the Act page 53.

arising thereform is such, that by the Execution of the Stamp-Act we should be drain'd in a very little Time of that Medium of Trade: The Consequence of which is, that our Commerce must stagnate, and our Labourers starve.

These, Sir, are our Sentiments on this Occasion, nor can we think that the Distresses we have painted, are the Creatures of our own Imagination. It is true, we are alarmed, and when our precious ALL is at Stake, can it be otherwise? We have ever been ready to exert ourselves, in Defence of his Majesty's Dominions in these Parts, and have even been lavish of our Blood and Treasure in his Service. But Brick cannot be made without Straw; and we apprehend we are by this Act required to do an Impossibility.

We, therefore, the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, being legally assembled, take this Opportunity to declare our just Expectations from you, which are,

That you will, to the utmost of your Ability, use your Influence in the General Assembly, that the Rights and Privileges of this Province may be preserved inviolate; and that the sacred Depositt, we have received from our Ancestors, may be handed down without Infringment to our Posterity of the latest Generations.

That You endeavour, that all Measures, consistent with our Loyalty to the best of Kings, may be taken to prevent the Execution of the above grievous Innovations; and that a Repeal of the Stamp Act may be obtained by a most Dutiful, & at the same Time, Spirited Remonstrance against it.

That You do not consent to any new or unprecedented Grants, but endeavour that the greatest Frugality and Oeconomy may take Place in the Distribution of the public Monies, remembering the great Expence the War has involved us in, and the Debt incur'd thereby which remains yet undischarged.

That You will consult and promote such Measures as may be necessary in this difficult Time, to prevent the Course of Justice from being stay'd, and the Commerce of the Province from standing still.

That if Occasion shall offer, you bear Testimony in Behalf of this Town, against all seditious and mobbish Insurrections, and express our utter Abhorrence to all Breaches of the Peace, and that you readily concur in any constitutional Measures that may be necessary to secure the publick Tranquility.

*At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of* Ipswich, *assembled on this 21st Day of* October 1765, Voted, *That the following Instructions be given to* Dr. John Calef, *Representative of said Town, for his Conduct at the next Meeting of the General Assembly.*

SIR,

As the Sitting of the General Court is too near to leave us time to be particular in our instructions for your conduct relative to the distressing and ruining measures that have been lately taken with respect to *America*, we can at present only say in general as our opinion, that as our subordination to our mother country has its foundation intirely in our charter, you are strenuously, tho' with decency, to maintain that any measure not consistent with those charters, and that deprives us of any right in them, is neither consistent with such subordination nor implied in it: the Principle here laid down has its support from these and like confiderations, some of which we have only time to hint at.—When our Fore-fathers left their native country, they left also the Laws and Constitution they had been under in all respects, and to all purposes, save what was secured by the Charters. And it is manifest fact, that from that day to this, the government at home have never considered the colonies as under the force of that constitution or the laws of that realm; three things were necessary to have made this otherwise, *First*, That their migreating and coming forth should have been a national act. *Secondly*, That it should have been at a national Expence. *Thirdly*, That they should be sent to settle some place or territory that the nation had before in some way or other made their own, as was usually, if not always the case with the antient Romans; but neither of them was the case here. It is well known they came out of their own accord, and at their own expence, and took possession of a country they were obliged to buy or fight for, and to which the nation had no more right than to the moon. Thence it follows, that abating the charter, they were as much dismembered from the government they came from, as the people of any other part of the world. In a consistency therefore with the Charters we are subordinate and subjects, and as we humbly apprehend no otherways; all subordination, not deduced from hence must have its foundation in despotism and arbitrary principles that have no bound, and of course may run up to tyranny on the one hand, and down to abject slavery on the other, all which might easily be shewn. You are therefore instructed to use your best endeavours in every lawful and respectful way to get removed every measure that has been taken; and to prevent those that may be feared, which are not consistent with the charters of the province; which as it is the only mean or instrument by which our subordination to the nation is preserved, so it is the only reward the Province ever had for purchasing at an infinite expence of their own blood and treasure, their large part of this new accession of empire, wealth and glory to the *British* Nation. We shall only add, that for any people to be supposed under two different legislative authority's at the same time, and for the same parts of government, is (we think) inconsistent with the very nature of government; inconsistent with the governed, and inconsistent with common sense: If therefore we have a right by charters to govern ourselves to any certain Degrees, than on this principle this right must be exclusive in that degree, of all other powers of legislators in the world while these charters continue.

*Attest*, SAMUEL ROGERS, Town-Clerk.


A Parcel of IRISH LINNENS,
just imported, and to be sold very low, by
Lewis & Bant,
At their Shop in Cornhill, being a Consignment
Where also may be had,
A general Assortment of English
Goods, suitable for the Season.

Choice BOHEA TEA,
*by the Hundred or smaller Quantity*, Pepper, Spices, Poland Starch, &c. to be Sold by
Baker & Bridgham,
At their Shop in Union-Street,
Also, a general Assortment of English Goods, suitable for the Season, just imported in Capts. *Coffin* and *Hunter, at the lowest Rate for Cash.*

Imported in Capt. *Coffin* from *London*, and to be Sold
By Constant Freeman,
At his House in School Street, just above Mr. *Croswell's* Meeting-House;
*A great Variety of rich Broths, Mitteens, figured Stuffs, Cattimancoes and Tammies, Thicksetts, Flower'd Turbines, Camblets of various Colours, Russels, red and white Bayes, superfine & Forrest Broad Cloths, Wigan and Manchester Checks, Crapes and Grograms, Womens Tabby and Cattimanco Stays, Men & Womens Thread & Worsted Hose, Long Lawns, checks Handkerchiefs, flower'd Lawns, Quilted Petticoats, Chintzes, Womens Toed Clogs & Shoes, yard wide check'd Venetian Poppelins, with a Variety of other Articles, either by Wholesale or Retail, cheap for Cash.*

TURkey Figs, Currants, very best *French* Indigo, Bohea Tea, Pepper, Spices, Flask Oyl in half Chests, Gun Powder, Shot, Hemp, English, Russia and Havens Duck, Ticklenburgs, Oznabrigs, London and Poland Starch, long and short Pipes, Philadelphia Flour & Iron, Sperma Cita Candles, Bransombs, Hauxhurst and Salisbury Pig Iron.—Also a Quantity of course blew Broad Cloths, Bearskins, Whitneys, Duffils and Duffil Blanketing.—Sold by WILLIAM DENNIE, cheap for Cash or Credit, at his Store lower End of King-Street, Boston.

TO BE SOLD,
A double deck'd Brig, about 150
Tons Burthen, well built, two Years old, with her Stores as she came from Sea. Enquire of *Samuel Hewes*, at Store No. 8 on the Long-Wharf.

*Any Gentleman bound on a long Journey, to New-York or Philadelphia, by inquiring of the Printers may hear of a most extraordinary fine Saddle Horse to be sold very reasonable; which with the greatest Ease and Pleasure to the Rider, is capable of performing such a Journey in a very short Time.*—(warranted sound.)

John Cochran
From *Scotland*,
Hereby informs the Public, that he draws Blood in the safest Manner; and likewise draws Teeth and Stumps without breaking or hurting the Jaw; and also cures several other Disorders, too tedious to mention.—He is to be found at his Lodgings in Deacon *Mayo's*, at the Sign of the Stays opposite the South Door of the Town House, *Boston*.

Sam[l] Abbot
HEREBY informs his Customers and others, That he has imported in the last Ships from *London* and *Bristol*, a large Assortment of English Goods suitable for the Fall and Winter, which he will sell at the very lowest Advance for Cash, by Wholesale or Retail, at his Shop the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Town Dock, *Boston*.——*N B.* French Indigo, Whalebone, Wool cards, Paper, Mens Hats, Cutlary Ware, Pipes by the Box, Earthen and Glass Ware by the Cask and Box, Trunks, Cases, Boxes, &c. &c. &c.

William Fisher,
*In* CORNHILL,
Has imported in the last Ships from *London*,
A fresh Assortment of English
GOODS, which he sells at the cheapest Rates.

TO BE SOLD BY
James Anderson,
*At his Store on* Treat's *Wharff*;
A fresh Assortment of Goods,
imported in the last Ships from *LONDON*.

*To be LETT*,
A Convenient Dwelling-House,
situate in Hanover-Street, near the Blue Ball, with two Rooms on a Floor, and a good large Shop fronting the Street, with a large Yard and a good Well of Water: There are two or three Back Stores belonging to the same, and other Conveniencies. For further Particulars, enquire of Edes & Gill.

*All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of* Joseph Larkin, *junr late of* Charlestown, *Chairmaker deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to* Thomas Larkin *of said* Charlestown, *Administrator on said Estate, in Order for a Settlement.* Charlestown, October 18. 1765.

All Persons who have any Demands on, or are indebted to the Estate of *Samuel Kendall*, late of Woburn, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to the Rev. *Samuel Kendall* of *New-Salem*, to *Josiah Kendall* of *Lancaster*, or to *Benjamin Brooks* of *Woburn*, or to either of them, who are appointed for the settling of said Estate.
*Samuel Kendall,*
*Josiah Kendall,*
*Benjamin Brooks.*

To be Sold, only for want of Employ,
*A likely Negro Woman about* 22
*Years of Age, who can be well recommended: Inquire of* Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,
A small deck'd Schooner, about
13 or 14 Tons Burthen, almost new, well built and found, fit for Winter Fishing, and is a very good Sailor; now lying at Mr. *John Peel's* Wharf:—Any Person minding to purchase, may apply to said *Peel*.

All Persons Licensed to sell Tea,
Coffee and Chaise Ware in the County of *Middlesex*, are hereby notified to pay their several Licence's, due for the last half Year, on the 5th Day of *November* next. Attendance will be given at the usual Place, by
JOHN WHITE, *D. Farmer.*
*Charlestown, October* 19. 1765.
*N. B.* All Accounts must be sworn to.

*All Persons who have any Demands on, or are indebted to the Estate of* Charles Sigourney, *late of* Boston, *deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to* John Baker *and* Daniel Sigourney, *Administrators to said Estate.* *To be Sold, a Gill-House at* New-Boston, *with all the Utensils belonging thereto. For further Information, inquire of said Administrators.*

A House pleasantly situated at New-Boston with convenient Accommodations for a Gentleman, lately in the Occupation of Mr. *Joseph Wales*, to be Lett: Inquire of the Printers.


*Boston, Printed by* EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1765.

Vide the Charter page 1077 Vol. 2